FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 JUNE 1984

Lebanon

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's recent talks with Lebanese leaders resulted in a "political and security deal" whereby a new Army commander will replace General Ibrahim Tannus and a military committee will draft amendments to previous legislation in order to revive the Military Council, according to political sources in Beirut cited by KUNA. General Michel 'Awn, commander of the Army's 8th Brigade, is expected to replace Tannus, the sources disclosed. The government is also likely to appoint a Shi'ite deputy chief of staff, Voice of Lebanon radio noted. Meanwhile, Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri conveyed "encouraging" impressions from Damascus to Beirut, the radio said, and political sources disclosed that the Syrians have called for opening a "new page" with the Lebanese Front and have invited its representatives to visit Damascus. As for the plans to restore security and state authority in Beirut, the minister of state for southern affairs and reconstruction, Nabih Birri, pledged that "all aspects of armed presence" will be withdrawn from West Beirut and the southern suburb in order to allow the Army to enter these areas if "the same thing takes place in the same spirit in the eastern areas," Beirut radio reported.

In the south, over 60 leaders and notables from various areas will meet in Sidon on 20 June to convene a "Free Parliament of the Christians in Southern Lebanon," according to IDF and Jerusalem radio reports. The new body is critical of the government in Beirut and will seek to strengthen financial support for the Southern Lebanese Army and promote ties with both Israel and southern Lebanese Shi'ites.

In further Syrian comment on the situation in Lebanon, a *TISHRIN* editorial cited by SANA claimed that Israel is deliberately seeking to create military tension in order to undermine Syria's efforts to achieve a "final and comprehensive solution to the Lebanese crisis." *TISHRIN* also warned that Syria can resort to force if necessary to settle Lebanon's problems, though it prefers that the Lebanese cooperate to achieve their national aspirations, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Syria

At the conclusion of his recent visit to Syria, CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal expressed satisfaction with the positive results of his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the two sides signed an economic cooperation agreement, Damascus radio reported. A joint statement on Strougal's talks with Al-Kasm, reported by the radio, said that the Syrian and Czechoslovak premiers voiced concern over the serious developments in the Iran-Iraq war aimed at widening the conflict and that they also expressed support for the national unity government in Lebanon. Prague radio's report on the joint communique focused more on the economic aspects of the talks and did not mention the Iran-Iraq war. On the PLO, both radios said the joint statement expressed support for strengthening the PLO's unity, with the Syrian account adding that such unity should be based on progressive and anti-imperialist foundations which conform with PNC decisions.

Gulf Conflict

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah urged the U.S. Congress to approve the sale of Stinger missiles to Kuwait, insisting that his country seeks the missiles for self-defense and not for use against Israel, according to a report on the foreign minister's 18 June press conference published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM*. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad also asserted that Syrian President al-Asad's "Arabism" will make him change his policy toward the Iran-Iraq war.

In Iran, "thousands of combatants" left military bases in several towns and cities to join the forces at the battlefront, IRNA announced. Other Iranian domestic radios also broadcast reports of combatants departing for the front.

In Iraq, President Saddam Husayn stated that his country has "hardware" that can flood "all Iranian rivers and coasts" and possesses weapons with which to fight until "inevitable victory," INA reported.

Responding to Jordanian King Husayn's declared willingness to provide military support for Iraq and other Gulf countries, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Tehran radio described King Husayn's remarks as "nothing new," adding that Iran's "Muslim fighters" will continue their "holy jihad" against the "roots of tension" in the region, paying no attention to such remarks.

Meanwhile, King Husayn paid a short visit to Iraq on 19 June accompanied by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and other officials, INA reported. According to Amman radio, the Jordanian and Iraqi leaders held talks on the current Arab situation, military developments in the Iran-Iraq war, and the war's impact at the Arab and international levels.

Afghanistan

Ten thousand Soviet troops are involved in the current offensive against Herat Province, according to diplomatic sources cited by AFP. "Sources close to the resistance" stated that the rebel leader for the Herat region, Esma'el Khan, has retreated inside Iranian territory with his men, the agency reported. Kabul Radio on 16 June had claimed that a Herat Province rebel "ringleader" called Esma'el and 21 of his followers were "wounded" by security forces.

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'Arafat Receives Message From King Husayn

GF191826 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has received a message from King Husayn of Jordan dealing with the latest Palestinian and Arab developments.

WAFA reports that in his message King Husayn affirmed his country's support for the PLO and for the Palestinian people in their struggle to regain their legitimate rights.

Palestinian Committees To Organize Conference

JN200929 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 Jun 84 pp 1, 23

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — It was learned that Palestinian committees will be formed in all areas of Palestinian concentration in order to choose the members who will participate in the Palestinian popular conference that will be held at the same place and time in which the PNC will be held.

Informed Palestinian sources in Amman have said that the Palestinian conference, which will include about 5,000 members, will represent all sectors of the Palestinian people — popular forces, unions, camps, organizations, and societies.

These sources added that the popular conference will be a political demonstration to support the legitimacy of the PLO and to assert that all the Palestinian people rally around its legitimate leadership so as to show the world what the PLO means to the Palestinian people.

It was also learned that this conference will elect a general secretariat from its members and will make recommendations to the PNC.

Al-Wazir Gives Organizations 1 Week To Respond

PM191802 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 16 Jun 84 p 1

['Abd al-Bari 'Atwan report: "Fatah Gives Organizations 1 Week to Respond to Program"]

[Text] London — *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has learned from well-informed Palestinian sources that the third round of the Palestinian national dialogue which was held in Aden did not achieve any real results regarding the ironing out of differences between the PLO factions, despite the announcement that the session will remain open until the delegates that took part in the dialogue return to the meeting next Friday after consultation with faction leaders.

The sources said that Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), who participated in the talks with a Fatah delegation, has given the other organizations a period of 1 week to give their response to the program of action submitted by the Fatah movement regarding points of differences and issues under discussion to be agreed upon prior to convening the PNC.

The sources added that differences still exist on the basic issues which are on the agenda, which are the convening of the PNC, the problem of [last year's fighting in] Tripoli, and Mr 'Arafat's visit to Cairo.

AR-RA'Y Previews Next Round of Aden Dialogue

JN191500 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Jun 84 pp 1, 22

[Excerpts] It seems that the fourth round of Palestinian dialogue, which will be held in Aden next Friday, will be the last of its kind — at least for this stage, after the various sides participating in these meetings have agreed on most of the points included in the political and organizational program for the next stage.

Informed Palestinian sources told *AR-RA'Y* that participants in the dialogue will find themselves governed by a number of considerations, the foremost of which are:

Facing Palestinian and Arab public opinion in case of failure.
Stopping the reversals in the Palestinian mechanism on the international arena and the reversals in its effectiveness.
Fear of differences eventually widening between the sides participating in the dialogue.
Reviving the PLO's various bodies and institutions after an inactivity of almost 1 year.
The need to complete the political and organizational program in order to present it to the PNC for ratification.
Agreement on a number of basic issues which constitute, in their total, a unified Palestinian position on the various political issues in the Palestinian and Arab arenas.

AR-RA'Y has learned from informed sources that PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum has prepared the way for the success of the talks. During his numerous meetings with Syrian officials, he has been assured of Syrian neutrality concerning positions in and the atmosphere of the dialouge.

AR-RA'Y can confirm that the dissidents' differences have weakened their negotiating position, and hence their political demand for removing 'Arafat, especially after their political differences have developed to the point of military confrontation in Al-Biqa'.

This has resulted in a number of dead and wounded, of whom the name Musa Nazmi Salamah is known.

The two dissident factions, Abu Musa's group and Abu Salih's group, issued conflicting statements in Damascus in which they exchanged accusations of agentry and links with U.S. and Zionist policies in the region.

Abu Musa's group issued a statement signed by the recently formed Temporary Revolutionary Council of the Fatah Movement in which it took upon itself the task of dealing with what it described as the pronounced malfunctioning during last year's march, and of stopping any individual practices or actions.

For its part, Abu Salih's group issued a statement signed by the Cadres and Supporters of the Fatah Movement in which it accused Abu Musa's group of leading a dangerous dissident line. It described them as claimants of struggle, knights of revolutionary slogans, and those who have lost the ability for revolutionary action.

Abu Salih's statement considered the Abu Musa group's decision to form the Temporary Revolutionary Council as null and void, because it conflicts with the movement's basic statutes.

In light of these facts, the Fatah movement now seems to be stronger than at any other time. It is looking to the Aden meetings as a last point in the dialogue.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B on Dissident Meeting in Damascus

JN200918 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 20 Jun 84 pp 1, 19

[Report by Hamadah Fara'inah]

[Text] Eight Palestinian groups — The PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Liberation Front, the Palestinian Communist Party, As-Sa'iqah, PFLP-GC, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, and the Fatah opposition — held the first of a series meetings in the Syrian capital yesterday under the chairmanship of PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum.

This important meeting, which is the first of its kind since the outbreak of differences within the Palestinian arena, is part of the general Palestinian dialogue to reunify the resistance groups within the PLO.

The meeting was attended by the secretary generals of the groups making up the "Democratic Alliance," namely: Dr George Habash, Nayif Hawatimah, Tal'at Ya'qub, and Sulayman an-Najjab; the secretary generals of the groups making up the "National Alliance," namely: 'Isam al-Qadi, Ahmad Jibril, Dr Samir Ghawshah, and Samih Abu Kuwayk; and PLO Executive Committee members: Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the information department; Ahmad al-Yamani, head of the returnees affairs department; Talal Naji, head of the higher education department; Muhammad Khalifah, secretary of the committee; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official spokesman of the committee; and Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashshibi, head of the economic department.

Khalid al-Fahum described the meeting to *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* as very useful and said: The meeting has shown a desire by all concerned to reach an understanding and to firmly uphold the unity of the PLO. It also reflected the Palestinian leaders' profound sense of responsibility toward the Palestinian situation and their hope to overcome the crisis and reactivate the PLO's legitimate institutions on firm, clear bases that enjoy the unanimous support and appreciation of all sides.

The meeting ended in a general consensus to adhere to basic Palestinian principles and the national and organizational political agreement and to continue the meetings in order to discuss the plans submitted by the "Democratic Alliance" and the "National Alliance."

The "Democratic Alliance" had submitted a political and organizational plan known as the "Aden Initiative" which aims at establishing the "Broad National Front." The "National Alliance" submitted a political and organizational plan which aims at establishing the "National Salvation Organization."

Khalid al-Fahum made a general statement in which he summed up the Damascus meeting. He said: A meeting was held at the PNC offices under the chairmanship of the PNC speaker and attended by the representatives of of the National and Democratic Alliances and some members of the PLO Executive Committee. The conferees reviewed the Palestinian situation in general and agreed on the following: First, the necessity to continue the struggle to restore the unity of the PLO on national bases hostile to imperialism, Zionism, reaction, and all capitulatory solutions; the adherence to the inalienable national rights of our people, especially their right to the return, self-determination, and establishment of their independent state on national soil, and the PLO's sole representation of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland; and the firm confrontation of the course of deviation, capitulation, and divisions.

Second, the conferees agreed that the PNC shall meet after the approval of the comprehensive national political and organizational agreement.

Third, the conferees agreed to continue their meetings to discuss plans submitted by the Democratic and National Alliances at a meeting to be held on Tuesday, 26 June 1984.

Abu Musa Aide Escapes Assassination Attempt

NC191944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Information available to the Voice of Lebanon says that a senior official of the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] Movement, namely, Abu Khalid al-'Amli, at dawn today escaped an assassination attempt on the Ba'labakk road. In the ambush, which was laid by unidentified gunmen, Al-'Amli's aide-de-camp and two of the assailants were killed. Immediately afterward, Syrian forces cordoned off the area.

Israeli Patrol Attacked in An-Nabatiyah Area

JN191722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol in the An-Nabatiyah area this morning. Using machine guns and rockets in their attack, the resistance men killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but claimed that only two Zionist soldiers were wounded. The spokesman said that his forces immediately waged a large combing campaign and arrested several citizens while searching for the resistance men, who withdrew safely to their base.

No Date Set for Islamic Good Offices Committee Meeting

JN191715 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Tunis, 19 Jun (INA) — ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti has stated that the date for the Islamic Good Offices' Committee meeting has not been officially set. The meeting was scheduled to be held in Jidda 10-15 June

Chatti told the INA correspondent in Tunis that the Islamic Good Offices Committee is currently holding intensive consultations among its members in order to reach an agreement on the date for the next meeting. Chatti did not rule out the possibility that the meeting will convene immediately after 'Id al-Fitr.

Habib Chatti denied that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has officially submitted a request to list a draft project on settling the Iraq-Iran war on the agenda of the Islamic Good Offices Committee's next meeting. Chatti said that the committee will discuss Yasir 'Arafat's draft project if it is officially asked to do so. He stressed that this draft project has only been submitted in the media. Chatti said that, so far, the committee's agenda contains one topic — the discussion of the situation resulting from the prolongation of the Iraq-Iran war, the developments of this war, and how to deal with them.

Chatti added that the Islamic Good Offices Committee has not settled the question of its chairmanship following the death of Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure. He stressed that no country has yet made any suggestion about who should chair the committee.

Price Difficulties To Be on 10 July Meeting Agenda

JN191231 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Vienna, 19 Jun (INA) — Sources close to OPEC have revealed that some OPEC members among the Gulf states are facing difficulty in abiding by the approved OPEC price structure due to the violation of these prices by some OPEC states and the lack of respect for OPEC decisions.

The INA correspondent in Vienna has learned the UAE has submitted an official request to OPEC requesting that this subject be discussed during the OPEC ministerial conference scheduled to be held here on 10 July.

In its request the UAE stated it is facing pressures that hamper its abidance by and commitment to the approved OPEC price of$29 per barrel of light Arab oil, and that the ministerial conference must find a solution to this.

The INA correspondent has also learned that the developments in the Arab Gulf situation and Iran's threats to navigation, particularly concerning the effect these threats have on the world oil market and on supply and demand, will be among the topics on the agenda of the forthcoming conference.

BAHRAIN

Briefs

New Envoy to Austria — Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger today received the credentials of Karim ash-Shukr as nonresident Bahraini envoy to Austria. Ash-Shukr is also Bahrain's permanent representative to the UN office in Geneva. [Text] [Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 14 Jun 84 GF]

KUWAIT

Minister's Remarks on Stingers, Iran Detailed

GF191500 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 19 Jun 84 pp 1, 21

[Report on press conference given by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister and information minister, in Kuwait on 18 June]

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister,foreign minister, and information minister, has called on Iran to hold negotiations with Iraq and to cooperate with the GCC countries to stave off foreign intervention in the region. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad asserted the GCC member countries will defend themselves if attacked. He said the Gulf is an international waterway and therefore the freedom of shipping in it is a UN responsibility. The minister expressed the hope that Iran will respond to the calls of peace and embark on negotiations with Iraq to reach a just formula for ending the differences between the two countries.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that Kuwait's efforts concentrated on two interlinked points: to act directly to end the war, and to bring about sufficient international interest in the war, its results, and in the threats it now poses and can pose in the future. He declared: We have achieved tangible success with regard to the second point, but we have not achieved much with regard to the first point.

In answer to a question from journalists the minister said: "The problem of Iraqi oil exports will be resolved by building new oil pipelines. This is because the mediation of the Gulf countries to persuade Syria to reopen the oil pipeline that transits Syrian territory has failed." The minister, however, added in the press conference attended by the editors in chief of the local newspapers and foreign correspondents and broadcast on television via satellite: "Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's Arabism will make him change his policy toward the Iraqi-Iranian war."

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad called on the U.S. Congress to approve the Stinger deal which Kuwait had requested for use in its self-defense, not for fighting Israel.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that the United Nations shoulders the responsibility of guaranteeing the freedom of shipping in the Gulf. The minister added: "Perhaps the United States believes we will fight Israel." He added: "I want to make it clear we want these missiles for self-defense and not to declare war." The minister said: "Although Kuwait hopes for a reasonable response from the United States, we do not need anyone to defend us because we will defend ourselves."

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad welcomed the Jordanian monarch's call to supply Iraq and the Gulf countries with military forces and said: "We have our own strength to defend ourselves. We do not need to ask any country for assistance at present and we hope that circumstances will not compel us to do so. King Husayn's gesture reflects effective Arab cooperation."

The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister concluded his press conference and said: "Iraq should have the same rights as Iran in using Gulf ports to export its crude oil. The Gulf is an international waterway where shipping is governed by international conventions."

Comments on Gulf War

GF191548 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 19 Jun 84 p 3

["Text" of statement by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and information minister, at press conference in Kuwait on 18 June]

[Excerpts] Brothers and friends: The gravity of the war which has lasted for 4 years between Iran and Iraq and its repercussions on the region and the world, apart from its tragedy in human and material losses by the two parties, are so clear as to require no further explanation. As for us in Kuwait, we understood the deep meaning of all this at an early stage in this war so we undertook initiatives at high levels and in cooperation with fraternal and friendly countries to bring an immediate end to this war through peaceful means in view of the tolerance and tendency for peace of the Islamic creed connecting the two warring countries.

Nevertheless, and with all regret, there were no opportunities for such sincere efforts made by many international organizations and personalities. Kuwait's efforts concentrated on underscoring two organically-connected points: The first is to take direct action to stop this war and the second is to muster the appropriate international attention for this war, its repercussions, and its existing and further threats. I must admit here we achieved remarkable success on the second point but did not achieve much success on the first point. Evidence of our success in underscoring the gravity of this situation on the international level is that we see the Iraq-Iran war a regular issue on the agendas of increasing numbers of international organizations, meetings, and conferences. This reflects international attention to the grave repercussions of the war.

Kuwait tried in all its efforts on this issue for the utmost level of cooperation and coordination with the rest of the fraternal GCC states before the GCC was established and through it afterwards. This is also noted in the mission assigned to me and my colleague the UAE foreign minister by the GCC to carry out the task of ending this devastating war.

In all our efforts, we tried to show utmost friendship and a desire for cooperation with the Muslim neighbor, Iran. Therefore, we

continued to explain all our moves aimed at stopping this war to the brother officials in Iran to avoid any misunderstanding or misconstruing of our efforts. However, we have deep regret that these efforts were not understood and appreciated by Tehran, they even began a short time ago to launch intensive media campaigns against the Gulf countries, including Kuwait.

It did not end there. Iran carried out some acts of aggression against Kuwait, including the air attacks on Kuwaiti territory in the early stages of the war which reached the stage you all know — Iran's attacks on Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers.

Despite all this, we exercised an utmost degree of self-restraint.

I would like here to emphasize that our complaint to the UN Security Council proves our preference for peace and reconciliation instead of war and confrontation. We find the balanced resolution, that is UN Security Council Resolution No 552, another incentive for us to continue our efforts to end this war. We wanted our neighbor Iran to view the resolutions by the UN Security Council in the same way. Iran has no justification for doubting our desires for peace and to pass this tiring stage in relations with the region's countries. Yet I also clearly emphasize that we in the GCC are determined to defend ourselves with all means and methods. I also affirm that the recent GCC ministerial meeting discussed in detail all aspects relating to the common threats and asserted the GCC countries' firm determination to collectively counter any threat against any of them.

Brothers and friends: Despite the cloudy atmosphere in the region, we still hope brothers in Tehran will respond to the call for peace, tolerance, and negotiations to which fraternal Iraq has responded so as to face the real challenge of reaching a realistic and just formula to end the differences between the two Muslim neighbors and consequently to have this vital spot of the world avoid the horrible possibilities of the war's continuation, the least of which could be its expansion and possible superpower intervention in the region's affairs which will not benefit anyone of this region's sons. This will also mean a setback for the principle to which we adhere in this region — absolute rejection of foreign intervention with the security and peace of this region the duty of its countries alone without any foreign intervention.

This is why we renew our call to neighbor Iran to work with us to prevent such intervention so that Arabs and Iranians around the Gulf will be able to pay full attention to their common aspirations for development and progress.

ARAB TIMES Calls for Asylum for Iranian Defectors

GF191139 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 18 Jun 84 p 6

["Opinion" column by Editor in Chief Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Home Must Be Found for These Defectors"]

[Text] If political or other considerations in Egypt do not allow it to grant asylum to the Iranian military personnel who defected to Cairo, then humane considerations by Egypt or any other Arab country should.

Perhaps Iraq can intervene with another state if they refuse Iraqi hospitality. We would like Iraq to invite them to Baghdad as political refugees, in view of the fact that their flight was caused by a crazy war being waged by a crazy group — a group which wanted to see the whole area aflame, but whose calculations went astray.

In refusing their request for asylum, everyone must remember that Iran does not understand the meaning of "Security Council" or "international mediation." It only knows military power and sees things differently from other people.

When the world says 'Yes,' Iran says 'No.'

Iran must now wake up and realise that there is a Security Council and an international peace-keeping force for separating warring parties. Iran must also acknowledge international mediation.

It has become more aware of the changed situation since the defection of these military personnel from Tehran.

They did not defect because they were cowards but because they saw the war was being run by a group of maniacs who thought they could win wars by railing and shouting and could reach heaven through death.

For our part we must encourage Iranian military personnel to leave Iran because we are not at war with the Iranian people, but with the maniacal group that started the seditious war and does not wish to stop it.

QATAR

Briefs

New Envoy to Belgium — Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani today issued an amiri edict appointing Ahmad Ghanim ar-Rumayhi ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Belgium. [Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Jun 84 GF]

UAE

AL-KHALIJ Comments on New National Constitution

GF191047 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0850 GMT 19 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Ash-Shariqah, 19 Jun (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* today commented editorially on the permanent Constitution, which is the law that defines the bases for the rule, provides legitimacy to all the governmental institutions, and organizes all the humanitarian activities in the society. The paper asserted the required Constitution must represent the federal reality "and in order to make the Constitution represent our federal reality, the state's federal entity should be bolstered and the constitutional texts should be written which set the conditions necessary for commitment to that." The paper pointed out that

consolidation of the state federal entity entails unification of the Armed Forces and of the internal security forces. The paper continued: "The security of the state is indivisible and any aggression on any inch of its emirates is regarded as aggression on all its territories. Therefore, maintaining security entails the unity of the institutions that preserve it."

Concluding, the paper said: "We want a Constitution that consolidates the federal entity, strengthens its institutions, constructs a modern state whose basic cornerstone is the sharing of authority, and turns the country into an integral, unified democracy.

Iran Fails to Honor Agreement With Ash-Shariqah

GF191636 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Muhammad Khalid Qatmah article]

[Text] Iran has committed a new agression against Arab resources by refusing to hand over to Ash-Shariqah its share of oil revenues from the island of Abu Musa in accordance with an agreement signed between them more than 10 years ago. Tehran had proposed this agreement to the Ash-Shariqah ruler to try and compensate for the losses incurred from Iran's occupation of Abu Musa together with the two other Arab islands of Greater Tunb and Lesser Tunb in 1971 and to reduce the resentment that resulted from the aforementioned occupation — an occupation which the present Tehran regime has maintained and considered to be among its national achievements.

Iran has brushed aside the right of Ash-Shariqah to the oil returns which were supposed to be halved according to the agreement. Iran has also prohibited oil companies from searching for oil opposite the emirate's shores, which will increase the financial burdens on the fraternal Arab emirate and will deprive it some of its rights to the island and to oil revenues from it, after having been deprived of all its rights at the time of the Iranian occupation.

Political sources have said the UAE does not rule out the possibility of further Iranian seizure of its oil resources, of which there are plentiful reserves in the Gulf waters. This will result in a marked loss in the UAE resources, which will greatly harm its people's interests.

Briefs

Outgoing FRG Envoy — His Highness Shaykh Humayd ibn Rashid an-Nu'aymi, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of 'Ajman, received in his office at the amiri court today Elmar Weindel the FRG ambassador to the UAE, who bade him farewell at the conclusion of his tour. [Text][Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 16 Jun 84 GF]

PDRY

Briefs

Outgoing Japanese Envoy — Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today in his office at the secretariat of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council nonresident Japanese ambassador to our country, Yosuke Nakae, at the end of his term of office. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jun 84 GF]

New Envoy to Sweden — Salih Abdulla Muthana, PDRY ambassador to Britain, yesterday delivered his credentials to the King of Sweden as PDRY nonresident ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Sweden. [Summary][Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Jun 84 GF]

YAR

Briefs

Loan From U.S. — An agreement was signed today between our country and the U.S. Government whereby the U.S. Agency for International Development will carry out a development training program at the cost of $4.65 million. It was signed on the YAR side by Engineer Muhammad al-Junayd, minister of development and head of the central planning organ, and on the U.S. side by David Zweifel, the U.S. ambassador in San'a'. [Excerpts][San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jun 84 GF]

Mubarak Considering Rif'at al-Mahjub for Speaker

NC190525 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* says that Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub heads the list of those President Husni Mubarak is considering to nominate for the post of People's Assembly speaker. Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub is 1 of the 10 People's Assembly members appointed to the Assembly by a presidential decree that was issued yesterday.

Joint Statement on Ghali Visit to Mexico Viewed

NC200829 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Egypt and Mexico have stressed their resolve to continue active and effective cooperation in all international and regional forums to preserve and promote world peace and to urge adherence to the principles of international law — particularly those concerning nonintervention and self-determination.

A joint statement was issued at the conclusion of the visit to Mexico by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. In the statement, both countries agreed to intensify bilateral contacts and consultations in order to accomplish the aforementioned goals.

Egypt and Mexico also reiterated their continuing support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and for an independent state.

Meanwhile, the two countries stressed the right of all countries in the Middle East to live in peace within secure and recognized borders. Egypt and Mexico also expressed their rejection of the forcible annexation of territory.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, both countries expressed their full support for the independence and territorial integrity of that country. They affirmed their belief in the right of the Lebanese to chart their future in freedom and without foreign intervention.

Regarding the Iranian-Iraqi war, Egypt and Mexico urged the warring parties to seek a peaceful solution in order to divert their resources, which are currently being wasted, to the reconstruction of their economies.

Egypt and Mexico stressed the importance of the efforts presently being exerted within the Nonaligned Movement to establish understanding between the conflicting parties and bring an end to the war.

Egypt and Mexico also stressed the need to halt the arms race and to take effective measures for total disarmament. They also emphasized the importance of the UN role in formulating a new international economic order based on justice and equity.

Both countries expressed support for the Group of 77 in its effort to coordinate the policies of developing countries in areas of international economic cooperation.

Interior Ministry Denies New Wafd Harassment

NC191631 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA) — The Interior Ministry said the reports published by the *AT-TAJAMMU'* and *AL-WAFD* newspapers in their latest issues, alleging that the security organs were involved in creating a quarrel in order to wreck the New Wafd Party conference in Alexandria on 18 May, and that Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din [New Wafd Party leader] has presented a tape recording of a conversation between the State Security intelligence officers and the Interior Minister are not true.

In a statement issued today, the Interior Ministry asserts its constant concern to guarantee the freedom of assembly in accordance with the law. The various parties, including the New Wafd Party itself, had held dozens of conferences without any interference by the security organs, because the latter are committed to providing equal opportunities for all the legitimate political parties.

The Interior Ministry's statement says what took place at the New Wafd Party's conference in Alexandria on 18 May was the following: While one speaker was delivering a speech to the conference, some of those present objected, having seen in his speech a departure from normal ethical boundaries. A group of the conferees confronted those objecting to the speech. This was followed by a commotion inside the conference pavilion, which led to fistfights and chair-throwing. Disorder prevailed, which would have necessitated the intervention of the security organs to end the meeting in accordance with Article 7 of the public meetings law. The officials in charge of organizing the conference were asked to stop the disturbances. Those present did in fact begin to leave the pavilion immediately.

The statement said that the security officials protected New Wafd Party leader Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din and those who participated with him in the meeting and took them out of the pavilion through a rear exit in order to guarantee their safety.

The statement adds: It is not true that the security forces (?positioned in the area) had intervened in any way. This is proved by the pictures of the disturbances published by the *AL-WAFD* newspaper itself. Not a single soldier appears in any of those pictures. If what the *AL-WAFD* paper is claiming is true, then why did its photographer not take some pictures to prove its claims?

The statement says: What is regrettable is the New Wafd Party leadership's resorting to illegal means, which the law considers criminal. The statement adds: The recording of the security commands' radio communications is a crime punishable by law, because it is a recording of private conversations, which are protected under the law. This requires the Interior Ministry to take legal measures.

The ministry concludes its statement by saying that it challenges all those making claims to prove, through a recording or anything else, that the ministry has planned to spoil party conferences. It hopes that everyone will abide by their responsibilities for bolstering democracy and for pursuing its process.

AL-AHRAM Publishes London International Edition

PM191551 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 19 Jun 84 pp

[Fu'ad Sa'd report: "Great Success for the International Edition"]

[Excerpts] London — *AL-AHRAM*'s International Edition has proved a great success on the first day it was published in London. Circulation figures yesterday, the first day the edition was published, have shown a significant increase in the distribution of *AL-AHRAM* in London and other British cities.

Egyptian Ambassador in London Hasan Abu Sa'dah said that the appearance of *AL-AHRAM* in London and other European capitals simultaneously with the Cairo edition is a new source of pride for the Egyptian press in keeping abreast with international journalism. This new development will also be an important factor in explaining and illuminating Egyptian and Arab policies.

The printing press which prints *AL-AHRAM* in Harlow, near London, began receiving pictures of *AL-AHRAM* pages via satellite over the Indian Ocean beginning at 1100 London time. The reception continued until 1900 hours — that is, for 8 hours — when the last page, which is normally the front page, was received. The receipt of one page took an average of 20 minutes.

At 2100 delivery vehicles shipped out quantities of *AL-AHRAM* for shipment abroad. They were taken to London's Heathrow Airport to be flown with the *INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE*, which is printed on the same press, on planes departing at night for the United States, Canada, and various European capitals to be distributed on the same day the paper is published.

UAE Labor Minister Arrives on Private Visit

NC192126 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2118 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA) — Khalifah Muhammad ar-Rumi, UAE minister of labor and social affairs, arrived in Cairo from London this evening on a private visit of several days to Egypt.

He was met at the airport by the staffers of the UAE Interests Section in Cairo.

Military Air Activity Over Iran Denied

JN201134 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1108 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jun (INA) — Iraq has denied that its fighter planes have carried out any military activity during the past 2 days. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA that the Iranian regime claimed that Iraqi planes have circled over three Iranian areas in the past 2 days.

The spokesman affirmed that the Iranian claims are baseless and that they are an Iranian attempt [to find an excuse] to violate the agreement not to bomb civilian targets.

President Urges Fighters To Crush Aggression

JN191414 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has stated that Iraq possesses hardware that can flood all Iranian rivers and coasts, and that Iraq possesses weapons with which it can fight until the inevitable victory. President Saddam Husayn said this to a group of Iraqi fighters today when he awarded them medals of valor.

President Saddam Husayn called on the Iraqi soldiers to crush the heads that will participate in the eventual Iranian aggression against Iraq. Addressing Iraqi Armed Forces members who are on the battlefronts, President Saddam Husayn said: This time, fire 10 bullets at anyone who deserves just one bullet. Do not worry, we have an abundance of hardware and weapons. The president stressed that the only language the Iranian aggressors understand is that of gunpowder. He added that the Iraqi men have been in the vanguard of those who persistently defended the Arab nation's principles, honor, and values, with all of the intricate circumstances and the bountiful sacrifices this entails.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that the Iraqis will not retreat from the platform of glory after having reached it. He explained that the Iraqi fighters are now more experienced and have a deeper faith than at any previous time, because they have baptized their principles in blood. President Saddam Husayn said that the overwhelming Iraqi Armed Forces' victories have prevented Khomeyni from leavingJamaran or roaming the streets of Tehran, where the citizens have given him the nickname of charlatan. He added: These victories have made him level accusations at both the United States and the USSR.

President Saddam Husayn emphasized the need to strongly and violently crush any future aggression. He said: You must strike with 10 bombs the head you used to strike with one bomb in order to purge Iraqi territory from the corrupt heads and to ensure that no aggressor will dare desecrate this land for hundreds of years to come.

The medals of valor were awarded to 78 officers — 7 lieutenant colonels, 10 majors, 34 captains, 23 first lieutenants, 13 lieutenants, and 1 warrant officer. The ceremony was attended by Ahmad Husayn, the director of the president's office; Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; and Iraqi Armed Forces General Command members.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,501 — 19 June

JN191646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces have struck at an Iranian vehicle carrying personnel in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing three and capturing a lieutenant, who was safely evacuated to the rear lines.

Communique No 1,501 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening said that an Iraqi Force clashed with a group of Iranian troops; one of the enemy was killed, and the others fled. The communique also said that new Iranian military groups, escaping the tyranny of the Khomeyniite regime, sought refuge with Iraqi units. The communique added that one vehicle and one infantry position were destroyed, and four enemy elements were hit in the northern battlefield sector. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,501 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful. [sentence as received]

Our victorious Armed Forces continue their valiant activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the rancorous Iranian enemy. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our valiant units sighted an enemy vehicle carrying personnel opposite its positions in the northern battlefield sector, and pounded it with all types of weapons. Three enemy elements were killed. One enemy lieutenant was captured, and was safely evacuated to the rear lines. One of our new forces clashed with a group of Iranian troops. One enemy element was killed and his weapons were confiscated, while the others fled. In another area of the same sector, new Iranian military groups, escaping the Khomeyniite regime's tyranny and inferno, sought refuge with our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear lines. In addition, one vehicle and one infantry position were destroyed, and four enemy elements were hit.

2. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and weapons emplacements in the operational sector east of Basra, destroying one 106-mm gun, two infantry positions, and one observation post.

3. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the central battlefield sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 June 1984

King Husayn, Delegation Pay Brief Visit to Baghdad

Arrive 19 June

JN191817 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1805 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA) — His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan arrived here this evening on a short official visit to Iraq. President Saddam Husayn led those who welcomed King Husayn upon arrival. Also present to welcome King Husayn were Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister;

Na'im Haddad, National Assembly speaker; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Ahmad Husayn, director of the president's office; and ministers.

King Husayn is accompanied by a delegation comprised of Ahmad 'Ubaydat, prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court; and ranking Jordanian officials.

Honored at Banquet

JN191901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husaynthis evening hosted a banquet for breaking the fast in honorof His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan.

The banquet was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and themembers of the Jordanian delegation accompanying King Husayn.

King Husayn arrived here earlier today on a short visit to Iraq.

Depart Same Day

JN192019 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA) — His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan left Baghdad for Amman tonight at the end of a short visit to Iraq.

President Saddam Husayn led those who saw King Husayn off. Also present to bid farewell to King Husayn were Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Husayn, director of the president's office; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Commentary Warns Iran Against New Attacks

GF191159 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, it is known that we have the right to carry out every kind of military operation against the Iranian forces in the war which the dictator and illiterate Iranian rulers have imposed on Iraq.

This is due to the fact that while we have been fighting to safeguard our existence, honor, and dignity during the past 45 months, our determination to extinguish the fire of the meaningless and crazy pride of the illiterate Iranian rulers has not disturbed them.

There is a proverb in Iraq which says: Kill pests if they harm you. Therefore, we shall not allow the aggressors to relax and breath. If they move to fight, we shall deal deadly and crushing blows on them. We shall continue our blows until the illiterate Iranian rulers become tired of living. This decision will be a unanimous one aimed at halting the warmongers and forcing them to relinquish their war of aggression.

Iraq's intention is to end the war, strengthen neighborly relations between the two peoples, and resolve differences and discord between the two countries through peaceful means. However, the mullahs in Tehran do not wish to attach importance to our humanitarian principles and feel eager to shed more blood.

It must therefore, be said that the (?only way to make) the sadistic and fascistic mullahs and rulers (?see the right direction) is to use force. There is no other alternative. This is the final decision of our people, and we know how to immediately realize the decision we have reached. We have already proven, and we will continue to prove the greatness and deadliness of our strength. If they continue their aggressive actions, we shall intensify our deadly blows.

The blood-dripping rulers in Tehran must know well that they will never be able to achieve victory in this aggressive war. Victory will be on the side which fights for righteousness. The pro-Khomeyni mullahs are murderers walking on an evil path. They are devoid of all humane and logical principles in their war of aggression.

Yes, Iraq is fighting to destroy the aggressors. The [words indistinct] in the struggle against aggression and hostility is in our hands. This will bring about the complete crushing of the military forces of Iran. The more the Iranian rulers insist on the war, the more they will suffer and be destroyed.

Haddad Statement to KULL AL-'ARAB Cited

JN181547 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Paris, 18 Jun (PETRA) — Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad has said that under the current critical circumstances it is necessary for the Arabs to implement the provisions of the Collective Arab Defense Pact in order to prevent Iranian cargo ships carrying weapons to Iran from passing through Arab waterways. In a statement published today by the French-language [as received] Paris-based magazine *KULL AL-'ARAB*, he said: We believe that Iran's aggressions against the Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers have drawn strong attention to the need for real Arab solidarity, because the Iranian aggression is not directed only at Iraq but also at the Arab Gulf countries.

The Iraqi official added: I am confident that we have prepared sufficient means to crush and destroy the force with which they will attack. He also said that the Iranian regime continues its aggression under the slogan: Exporting the revolution. He added that Iran continues to threaten Iraq and the Arab Gulf countries, and that these threats are confronted by Iraq's solid position.

Haddad also said that by tightening the noose around the neck of the Iranian regime by continuing to besiege Khark Island, preventing the tankers from reaching the island, depriving Iran of its oil revenues, and dealing strong blows against vital targets

deep inside Iran, Iraq emphasizes its ability to reach the remotest target deep inside Iran and to deal a blow to any target that the situation requires.

Regarding arming Iraq with new weapons, the Iraqi official said: Our weapons are now 10 times stronger and better than they were before, our army is bigger, our combat capabilities are greater, and we have confidence in our ability to impose peace on the Iran. He added that preventing Iran from exporting its oil will accelerate the Iranian people's revolution against the regime.

Meeting of Iraqi, Saudi Pipeline Committee Ends

JN180941 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jun (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd ar-Rahim, under secretary for oil extraction affairs, and his delegation returned here last night after heading the Iraqi side to the meetings of the joint Iraqi-Saudi committee for installing a crude oil pipeline through Saudi territories. These meetings ended in Riyadh yesterday. In a statement to INA, 'Isam said that the joint committee held meetings with specialist technicians from both sides and discussed reports on the project's designs and specifications and the principles to be adopted in order to implement, operate, and maintain the project. He added that the necessary decisions were taken to pursue work in the project according to a set timetable.

'Isam noted that both sides expressed satisfaction with the agreed timetable and expressed appreciation for the great cooperation and positive response showed by the Saudi side to complete the project within the specified time.

The Iraqi delegation included a number of officials of the Oil Ministry, the Iraqi National Oil Company, and its related corporations.

Hungarian Trade Union Delegation Arrives

JN180828 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0655 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jun (INA) — A delegation from the Hungarian Power, Mining, and Oil Workers Trade Union [as received] arrived here last night under Lajos Kun, secretary of the Union's Central Committee [title as received] on a several day visit to Iraq.

The Hungarian workers delegation will hold talks with officials in the General Union of Oil and Chemical Workers which aim at strengthening cooperation in the labor and vocational fields between the two friendly countries.

During the visit, the friendly delegation will be acquainted with Iraq's progress in the fields of development and construction.

King Husayn, Delegation Depart For Iraq

JN191619 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Baghdad this afternoon on a short working visit. During the visit, he will meet with President Saddam Husayn to discuss the current Arab situation, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and bilateral relations. His majesty is accompanied by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim.

His majesty was seen off by Crown Prince Hasan, the deputy senate president, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the chief chamberlain, the deputy prime minister, the ministers, and senior civilian and military officials. His Highness Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath, before his majesty the king and in the presence of the ministers, as a regent during his majesty's absence from the homeland. The Iraqi ambassador in Amman also departed on board the same plane.

Husayn, Delegation Returns

JN200430 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Amman —His Majesty King Husayn and the accompanying delegation returned to Amman last night following a working visit of several hours to Baghdad. During the visit, his majesty held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The talks dealt with the current Arab situation, the development of the military situation at the Iraq-Iran front, and its effects on the Arab and international levels. President Saddam Husayn stressed Iraq's capability of confronting any Iranian attack against Iraqi territories and its determination to achieve victory in defense of its dignity and the Arab nation's honor. His Majesty King Husayn praised fraternal Iraq's brave and steadfast stand.

On the Jordanian side, the talks were attended by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim; and on the Iraqi side, by First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister and Ahmad Husayn, director of the president's office. His Majesty was received at Amman airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, His Highness Prince Faysal, Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister; and Chief of Staff Fathi abu Talib.

Prince Hasan Delivers Lecture in London

PM191515 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 16-22 Jun 84 pp 28,29

[Nadim Nasir report: "No Negotiation on 'Peace in Return for Land'"]

[Excerpts] Jordanian Crown Prince Amir Hasan last week delivered the annual lecture at the Davies Memorial Institute for International Studies headed by former British Foreign Secretary Lord Home. Prince Hasan, who chose for his lecture the title "Jordan's Search for Peace in the Middle East," spoke about Jordan's strong desire for peace in accordance with Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for the exchange of land in return for peace.

After reviewing Jordan's stands in support for all the international and Arab peace initiatives, including Reagan's initiative which he said Jordan wished to see develop, Prince Hasan came to the conclusion that it is tragic that these efforts should lead to nothing tangible. He attributed the failure to the fact that the peace process has always been bedeviled by discord, lack of coherence, and contradictions, as well as to the Israeli stands. Prince Hasan said that all the Arab and international peace initiatives, beginning with UN envoy Jarring's initiative and ending with Reagan's initiative, put forward in September 1982, are based on a vital element which appears to be gradually and deliberately being obliterated. This element is the fundamental principle contained in the Security Council resolution calling for the exchange of peace for land, in other words for Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist within secure borders in return for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and its recognition of the Palestinian people's right to determine their future.

The Jordanian crown prince considered the straightforward equation, which was the focal point of his lecture, as a vital framework for the establishment of peace in the region. He said: "Despite all our doubts about the Camp David accords, this principle between Egypt and Israel has been adhered to despite the fact that Israel wanted from these accords no more than a framework of a separate peace between Egypt and Israel and the settlement of a bilateral dispute between the two countries unrelated to the Palestinian problem. Because of the Israeli hard line in dealing with the Palestinian problem, the Zionist state was unwilling to offer similar conditions to the other Arab states, particularly Jordan. In Jordan's case Israel realized that the negotiations would center on the Palestinians in view of the fact that the West Bank was an integral part of Jordan when Israel occupied it in 1967. Thus instead of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty being the first step toward a comprehensive settlement for the Middle East problem and reaching understanding with the rest of Israel's neighbors, including the Palestinians, it proved to be the only move Israel was ready to make. As soon as the peace treaty with Egypt was signed, the talks on autonomy for Palestinians which the Camp David accords provided for were shelved and then abandoned."

Prince Hasan believes that the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty not only changed the balance of power in the area in favor of Israel by neutralizing Egypt, but also affected the balance of power among the Arab countries themselves. With the absence of Egypt's weight from the Arab arena, Arab policies have been wallowing in moods of hopelessness, despair, and disputes.

While Arab conflicts have encouraged Israeli intransigence and facilitated Israeli regional expansion, the Camp David accords have provided the Israeli leaders with a golden opportunity to pursue their favored objective of creating the "Land of Israel" because the Camp David agreements contain a gap that has enabled the Israeli expansionists to achieve their demands by putting aside the Palestinian problem.

Prince Hasan finds no great difference between Israeli leaders whether in the Labor Party or the Likud with regard to their expansionist aims.

While after the 1967 war the voices of the Labor Party leaders became hoarse through reiterating that they do not covet one single inch of Arab territory and that all they want is Arab recognition of Israel, its independence, and peace with its neighbors, they did not participate in UN envoy Jarring's talks, the subsequent UN resolutions, or the U.S. Rogers plan. During that period they launched an aggressive policy of settlement. And despite those aggressive stands, Israel, since 1967, went to extremes in intransigence and aggressiveness. Under the leadership of Begin and Sharon, Israel went through a fundamental change in its view of its own stands, its general view, and its mood within the region.

In his lecture the Jordanian crown prince reiterated what King Husayn said 2 months ago about the credibility of the United States as a mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict becoming more than doubtful. He said: "It appears that Israel's influence on the U.S. election blinds the U.S. political leaders to the importance of their neutrality in the Middle East peace process. This partiality with Israel makes the U.S. role as a trustworthy mediator indefensible. The alliance between the mediator and one of the parties to the conflict makes the U.S. role more than just suspect. U.S. bias in favor of Israel not only leads to doubting U.S. credibility but also calls into question Jordan's stand in the search for a just and lasting settlement for the Palestinian problem." Prince Hasan said that Jordan expects the United States to be fair in dealing with the question of peace in the Middle East, yet he did not conceal his fears that certain U.S. quarters see Jordan's interests as secondary to Israel's interests. Prince Hasan doubts whether the United States still has the political will to be an influential mediator and calls upon it to adhere to the fundamental principle in Security Council Resolution 242 which calls for the exchange of land for peace.

It was observed that in his lecture Prince Hasan spoke with emphasis about the "two superpowers," which might suggest that in its quest for peace Jordan sees an important role for the Soviet Union in the peace process, something along the lines of the 1973 Geneva conference which was held under the cochairmanship of the United States and the Soviet Union. In this regard the crown prince said that the involvement of the two superpowers in the strategic Middle East area is probably inevitable. However, the methods they are following are often ambiguous and harmful, as sometimes they appear to react to local political pressures that have nothing to do with their foreign policy interests. There is no better evidence of this than the fact of sending the U.S. contingent to Lebanon within the Multinational Force and then suddenly withdrawing it.

Prince Hasan said: "As long as the two superpowers are preoccupied with local or geopolitical considerations it is unlikely that any decisive measures will be taken within the coming months. Therefore, it is incumbent upon other countries to use their influence to keep the peace process alive. The EEC is in a position to come forward with an initiative in this regard. Jordan sincerely hopes that the EEC leaders will be in a position to discuss this matter in the near future and to put forward an initiative that would complete the Venice Declaration issued in 1970. We should maintain the peace momentum until the two superpowers are in a position in which they will be able to resume an active role on the world political scene."

Army Chief Meets Italian Defense Minister

JN191345 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Rome — Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini yesterday received Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces and the accompanying delegation. Issues of joint interest were discussed during the meeting.

The commander in chief had previously met with General (Vano), secretary general of the Italian Defense Ministry; and General Lamberto Bartolucci, chief of staff of the Italian Armed Forces.

Oil Price Talks With TAPLINE Begin 20 Jun

JN200900 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Amman —Negotiations will begin Wednesday between the Jordanian Government side headed by Dr Jawad al-'Anani, minister of industry, trade, and tourism, and the representatives of the Saudi TAPLINE Company. They will discuss matters related to supplying Jordan with Saudi oil through the company's pipeline.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B has learned that the negotiations will center on the price of oil sold to Jordan. Recently, TAPLINE requested an increase in this price from $29.40 to $31 per barrel.

The negotiations are expected to result in an increase in the price of Saudi oil to make it equal to the price of oil that Jordan will import from Iraq under a recent agreement.

Clash of U.S., Arab Interests in Gulf Analyzed

JN201048 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Gulf War and International Stands"]

[Text] For many years, the well-known axiom was that the Arab Gulf region was a zone of U.S. influence that was linked to the vital interests of the United States and its allies in Europe and Japan. Thus, the USSR was portrayed to the states and peoples of the region as a potential danger whose approach to the region could disturb the balance of power and lead to an international conflict and, therefore, threaten the destruction of the region.

The Gulf war and its developments have exposed this axiom and shown how incapable the U.S. and its allies are in providing any real protection for the region. U.S. action in withholding arms to Iraq, which has assumed the burden of confronting the Iranian onslaught on the Gulf region, and conniving to supply weapons to Iran via Israel, has confirmed the conflict of interests between the Gulf states and the United States.

U.S. threats of direct intervention in the Gulf and the use of the Rapid Deployment Forces have dwindled into a kind of conditional readiness to respond to some of the Gulf states' defense needs and to provide political support to only some of these states.

On the other hand, by supplying arms to Iraq, the USSR has become the cornerstone of Arab steadfastness against Iran. This gives Moscow a distinguished role in backing Arab defense of the Gulf region and makes it more responsive to Arab interests in the Arab Gulf which is threatened.

This could be one of the many paradoxes of the Gulf and also one of the new developments that are bound to leave their impact on Western interests there. Iraq's steadfastness is the only guarantee for Arab steadfastness against Iran. The United States has so far tried to ignore this fact or avoid dealing with it. In fact, it has gone beyond that by trying to draw a line between its attitude toward Iraq and its attitude toward the rest of the Arab Gulf states. This is a shortsighted stand, because it withholds support for Arab power, represented by Iraq, and at the same time is unable to ensure adequate protection for the other Gulf states.

We in Jordan have always maintained that international interests in our region must be judged by and linked to other countries' attitude toward our issues. Therefore, the real support which the Gulf states and Iraq are getting to defend Arab territories and resources will re-chart international relations and interests in our Arab region. Many axioms and international calculations which have so far been taken for granted will undoubtedly fall, and many of the stands will change in light of what is taking place and interacting today in the Arab Gulf region.

Weekly Cabinet Session Postponed Until 21 June

NC191216 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] It has been decided to postpone tomorrow's Cabinet session until Thursday because of the indisposition of Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and water and electrical resources.

Expected to Make Amendments

NC191748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the state and the government [al-hukm wa al-hukumah] are inclined to create a large intelligence organ directly affiliated with the Council of Ministers. There is another inclination to create a new post in the Army Command and specifically in the general staff, whereby a Shi'ite deputy chief of staff is to be appointed.

Well informed sources expect the Cabinet session, which will convene before noon Thursday, to issue a decree repealing Decree No 10 and naming the members of the projected Military Council.

With regard to the Military Committee, agreement has been reached on the formation of a committee of senior officers including — as information states — Brigadier General Sami Shaykhah, Colonel Simon Qassis, Colonel Lutfi Jabir, and Lieutenant Colonel Sharif Fayyad, retired. This committee will be tasked with studying Decree No 102 to determine ways of amending it, so that Decree No 102 can be reissued in a new form and incorporate the required amendments. This amended decree will endow the Army with a basic role in controlling security and, consequently, the annulment of Legislative Decree No 10 will become possible.

The Military Committee began discharging its task today. It will submit a report to the coming session of the Council of Ministers, so that the decree in question will be issued in accordance with the laws in force. Well-informed sources say one should not talk prematurely about amendments to decrees, whether they concern the Army or any other controversial establishment.

Political-Security Deal Made With Syria

LD191112 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0933 GMT 19 Jun 84

['Imad 'Ajami dispatch]

[Excerpts] Beirut, 19 Jun (KUNA) — Political sources said here today that "an integrated political and security deal" has been achieved as a result of the talks held yesterday by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam with Lebanon's president, Amin al-Jumayyil, and prime minister, Rashid Karami, and other members of the Lebanese national unity government.

Sources told KUNA the deal will be implemented en bloc and that its broad lines have been approved in principle. The sources also disclosed that the security part of the plan will not be implemented until after the appointment of a new Army commander to replace Commander General Ibrahim Tannus, whom the opposition blames for pursuing a destructive policy against West Beirut, southern Beirut, and the mountain area. The sources disclosed that the name of General Michael 'Awn, commander of the 8th Brigade of the regular Lebanese Army, is being mentioned as the most likely candidate for the post of commander general. The appointment of the commander general will be made by the Cabinet during its meeting tomorrow.

According to the sources, it was agreed during yesterday's talks to form a Military Committee to work on amending legislative Decree No 102 to revive the Military Council, which is headed by the Army commander general. The committee will consist of six members, including: Colonel Simon Qassis, chief of Army intelligence; Colonel Lutfi Jabir, commander of the 6th Brigade, who declared disobedience to the orders of the Army Command; Colonel Sami ash-Shaykhah, one of the senior officers of the Duxieme Bureau, Army intelligence, under former president Charles Hilu who fled to Syria with other senior officers of the bureau when President Franjiyah assumed office, and Lieutenant Colonel Sharif Fayyad, a Lebanese Army officer who resigned from the Army and joined the Druze dominated Progressive Socialist Party, where he assumed command of its militia.

The sources disclosed that the situation in the occupied Lebanese south is also under extensive discussion between the Syrian and Lebanese officials. The sources added that Khaddam said to the Lebanese Government that Syria is prepared to enter into new security arrangements with Israel to replace the Israeli-Lebanese agreement which was abrogated last March, in order to facilitate the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the regions they occupy in the south and the Al-Biqa'. He also stipulated that the Lebanese Government should be free to take whatever action it sees fit, as long as the proposed security arrangements do not infringe on Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and do not include accepting the direct negotiation principle.

Officials Review Visit by Syria's Khaddam

Sham'un Says Talks 'Successful'

NC191002 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0945 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Following the Lebanese Front meeting today, [Former] President Camille Sham'un said the consultations held yesterday with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam were successful. He said that at its meeting today, the Lebanese Front dealt with current political and security affairs and the decisions that may be adopted at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said that opposition is a characteristic of democratic regimes and that it often [gaaliban] uses democratic ways and abides by the law to reach its goals and not by twisted methods that enable one group to dominate another through foreign support. He added: I notice that 90 percent of the Lebanese people want a democratic and not a dictatorial system. Thus, the opposition must draw a line between the two systems if it respects Lebanon and must not seek to impose its views through dictatorial means.

Lebanese Forces 'Unconcerned'

NC191202 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] A Lebanese Forces' information official said at noon today that the Lebanese Forces are unconcerned with the success or failure of Khaddam's visit. These forces are committed to the cease-fire and to pacification efforts without conceding any position, achievement, or gain because the Christian society cannot tolerate new experiences that are unsuccessful on the security and political levels. The official suggested that those now contemplating to reunify the army on former unsuccessful bases should try out this plan in an arid desert, and if it succeeds there it could be brought to densely populated communities. The Lebanese people have paid sufficient blood from their sons as a price for reviving formulas that have been overcome by events.

Military Committee Holds First Meeting 19 June

NC200557 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The Military Committee held its first meeting last night at the Military Court Building. The meeting ended at 2000 and was attended by Staff Colonel Simone Qassis, Army intelligence director; Brigadier General Sami ash-Shaykhah; Staff Colonel Lutfi Jabir; and Lieutenant Colonel Sharif Fayyad. Sources close to the conferees said this meeting was no more than a preliminary meeting characterized by a reasonable atmosphere and preparations, indicating that all those present are eager to bring about the success of what had been agreed on in Bikfayya. The committee discussed a number of matters that need to be clarified, particularly those pertaining to its tasks and the commitment of the various parties to any decisions it may make.

Damascus To Make Fresh Start With Lebanese Front

NC191755 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Well informed sources today quoted Syrian officials as saying that there is a positive atmosphere in Damascus and that preparations are continuing in order to help the Lebanese state and government [al-hukm wa al-hukumah] to overcome the present phase and surmount the obstacles that have precluded the functioning of the government and, consequently, of the peace process. Within this context, [Saudi mediator] Rafiq al-Hariri met with President al-Asad and Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and has conveyed encouraging impressions to Beirut. Al-Hariri is scheduled to pass these impressions on to President Amin al-Jumayyil tomorrow.

Political sources have divulged that Khaddam has informed the representatives of the Phalange Party and the National Liberal Party that Damascus wants to open a new page with the Lebanese Front. Khaddam also invited these representatives to visit Damascus. Sources say these representatives promised to accept the invitation when the required security is achieved.

Khaddam today expressed gratification with the results of his Lebanese visit and with the talks he held in Bikfayya yesterday with President al-Jumayyil and Lebanese officials. Khaddam received Rafiq al-Hariri and briefed him on these talks, just before the Saudi mediator's trip to Beirut to meet with Prime Minister Karami.

Minister Nabih Birri Leaves Hospital 19 June

NC200512 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil yesterday contacted lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, and water and electrical resources. They discussed the current developments. Earlier Prime Minister Karami visited Minister Birri. It has been reported that Minister Birri left the hospital last night after recovering from his ailment.

Birri: Completely Committed to Cease-Fire Agreement

NC200632 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] In a statement made yesterday, Minister Nabih Birri said: Pending adoption by the Cabinet of decisions conducive to the implementation [of the Bikfayya agreement], we are completely and firmly committed to a cease-fire because we honor our commitments. Minister Birri expressed optimism about the solutions and his hope that they will be implemented on the ground soon, so that only the legitimate authority will have control over all utilities and crossing points in greater Beirut.

Birri said: If we adhere to what has been agreed upon regarding the Army and the security forces, I guarantee that the Army will enter West Beirut and all of the southern suburb [of Beirut] within 10 hours following the agreement to commence implementation and that all aspects of armed presence will be withdrawn from all areas, provided that the same thing takes place in the same spirit in the eastern areas. Regarding the agreed establishment of the intelligence directorate general, Minister Birri said: We will have to ascertain what tasks and powers will be vested in it and its relationship to the other security bodies. This is a subject on which the Cabinet will decide. Sources close to Minister Birri quoted him as having said that he aspired for the abolishment of political sectarianism and the commencement of the building of a new Lebanon. This is the demand of the majority of the Lebanese, irrespective of the trusteeships imposed on them.

Birri Interviewed on Southern Lebanon Situation

PM191256 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 16-22 Jun 84 pp 19-21

[Interview with Nabih Birri, Amal Movement leader and southern Lebanon affairs minister, by Nura Fakhuri and Zaki Shihab — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian presidential adviser on political affairs, recently stated that Israel is bound to withdraw from southern Lebanon before the end of this year. What do you think?

[Birri] I really do not know on what basis Dr al-Baz made that prophesy, but I guess he was banking on the Israeli election results. Al-Baz and other politicians believe that if the Labor party wins the Israeli elections, it would pursue a new policy toward the region, especially the West Bank and the south. Al-Baz' statement was preceded by statements by [Israeli Labor Party Leader] Shimon Peres, calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the south. I believe that this is the main reason for Usamah al-Baz' prediction that Israel would withdraw from the south before the end of the year.

Personally I wish I could share his opinion, but the facts on the ground and the Israeli measures affecting the land and people of the south and the western Al-Biqa' prevent one from sharing his optimism. One is inclined to think that the suffering will continue for a longer time unless there are certain international considerations of which al-Baz is aware, and which make him so sure of what he says.

[Question] Is it true that the members of the "southern army of Lebanon" are still receiving salaries from the Lebanese Army Command, and are therefore still considered to be Lebanese soldiers?

[Birri] The information available is that a memorandum was issued transferring the soldiers who were loyal to Sa'd Haddad in the past and are now loyal to Antoine Lahad administratively to the Jabal Lubnan district. In military terms that means that they stay where they are and get their salaries from the Army Command in Al-Yarzah. Furthermore, if one of them is wounded or dies, the financial responsibility falls on the shoulders of the Army. I believe that the number of that memorandum is 392. I raised this issue at a recent press conference but I have received no response from the government officials. That is why I believe the situation is still the same.

[Question] There is an attempt to empty the south of certain sects. There is a report portraying the south in the future as follows: Within the next 3 years 200,000 Israeli settlers will be brought into the south, the number of Shi'ite southerners will be reduced from an original 1 million to 250,000, the number of Christians and Druze in the south will be increased to equal the Shi'ites by bringing in more refugees. There are rumors that Dany Sham'un has actually begun buying land in the villages adjacent to the Jazzin area. Will this really be the future picture of southern Lebanon?

[Birri] Such an Israeli move would hit the area like an earthquake, drive all the Lebanese people to resistance, and cause instability in Israel for an unlimited period. I believe Israel should have learned the lesson of Palestine, where the question of population evacuation is still unresolved because all people eventually regain their right to justice and to live on their own land. This lesson, which Israel is supposed to have learned, should prevent it from committing a second crime of the same kind.

[Question] Would withdrawal to Az-Zahrani, which Israel has been talking about for months, be Israel's last withdrawal? That withdrawal was supposed to take place by 20 May but it still has not materialized. Why?

[Birri] If such a withdrawal falls within the framework of an all-out withdrawal, then it is not bad. But if it stands on its own as a single separate move, then it means nothing and has no value to us. Israel's pretext for staying in the south is its fear of infiltration. This pretext is invalid because in this day and age advanced weapons anyone can hit a target 50 or 60 km away.

[Question] There is a general impression that the Lebanese resistance in the south is based more on religious grounds than on patriotic grounds.

[Birri] The resistance is a general phenomenon. Anyone who refuses to get a permit to come to Beirut is in fact resisting, and the same applies to the merchant who refuses to buy Israeli products and the farmer who insists on tilling his land. This is not an attitude restricted to Muslims. A few days ago I read a statement by George Haddad, bishop of Tyre. It was no different from any statement made by any Muslim shaykh. It is the Israeli divisive element and the atmosphere in Beirut which blow this sick air to the south. That is why I maintain and insist that the liberation of the south begins with Lebanese internal unity Israel would not be able to stay more than a few more months in southern Lebanon, but liberation will be difficult as long as our internal situation remains as it is now.

[Question] How do you assess the Arab attitude toward the question of the south?

[Birri] There is much room for blame and remonstration. We call on the Arab people to support the south. This is not a financially motivated call. We wish they would experience for 1 day what the south is experiencing now. I recall that Beirut and other Lebanese towns had felt all the pains and suffering of the Arab world. They backed and supported the Arab world. However, there was no Arab response before or after the [Israeli] invasion of the south. It was as if the south was being punished. It should, however, be noted that the plot that emanates from the south will extend from Lebanon to all the Arab world. We urge all the Arab governments without exception to take a serious and practical view of the situation and to give some attention to information.

Franjiyah Urges Resignation of Government

NC191054 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah said that in order to have a nationalist government, the present government must resign as quickly as possible. The government must be formed again, free from Israeli agents, or else the opposition has a role that it will play strongly, God willing.

'Usayran Agrees To Use Army Against Militias

NC191639 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The subject of the Phalangist militias' roadblocks at entrances to Muslim villages in the Jubayl region was raised during a meeting with Minister Pierre al-Jumayyil. Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran today declared he is willing to resort to using the Army to maintain security in the Jubayl region, should the Phalangist militias refuse to remove the roadblocks threatening coexistence there.

Amal Dismantles Pro-Khomeyni Group in Beirut

JN191144 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] It has been learned from a source close to the Amal Movement that the movement's militias yesterday dismantled a pro-Iranian network in the southern Beirut quarter of Ash-Shiyah. According to the source, some 17 members of a group called the Al-Husayn Suicide Commandos were detained in their homes on charges of violating the cease-fire several times in the region.

Israeli Forces Arrest Military Men in South

NC191326 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Persons arriving from the south say that the occupation forces manning the Batir-Jazzin roadblock have arrested military personnel, members of the Internal Security Forces, and Army and public security personnel. The detained persons include policeman Samir Muhammad Tu'mah, who was detained for 7 hours before he was transported to an unknown destination. It has been learned from a responsible security source in Beirut that the occupation forces have ordered the detention of all military personnel passing across Batir-Jazzin crossing point, particularly those coming from Kafr ar-Rumman and Dayr az-Zahrani townships.

Syrians Reinforce Positions in Al-Biqa'

NC190939 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports that fresh Syrian military reinforcements have arrived in the Ba'labakk area, where roadblocks have been set up and patrols sent to the city. The correspondent reports that security organs have monitored the entry of trucks loaded with ammunition and rockets on theDahr al-Baydar road. The cargo has been distributed among Progressive Socialist Party followers. The correspondent says differences among Palestinian groups are increasing, particularly in the area extending from Darzaynun and Ta'lbaya.

Phalangist Agents Arrested in West Beirut

NC191301 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Voice of Arab Lebanon has learned that a terrorist group, consisting of an Armenian girl and several persons, was discovered in West Beirut last Saturday. The girl and three members of the group, who were directing the artillery shelling on West Beirut, were arrested. The shelling resulted in direct hits on the 6th Brigade's position near the Bank of Lebanon. The Voice of Arab Lebanon has further learned that shortly before the shelling of West Bierut, the girl was seen in the vicinity of the Bank of Lebanon. She was guiding and directing by radio the Phalangist artillery to the Army positions in As-Sana'i' and its periphery. This action resulted in the killing of one soldier and the wounding of several others. The Bank of Lebanon was hit by several shells in places difficult to hit without guidance and direction.

BRIEFS

Press Agency Ceases Operations — (KUNA) — The Lebanese agency *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* [Today's News Agency] announced today that it was stopping operation "due to compelling reasons over which it had control and over which neither President al-Junayyil nor the current government had any control." The editor of the agency is Rauf ar-Rasi, a close confidant of President al-Jumayyil. The agency affirmed in its message "that while it could not give the reasons for ceasing operations until further notice, it was anxious to affirm its intention to remain faithful to the mission of the press and Lebanon," declaring that it was "content to keep silent if if could not express itself and uphold the sanctity of free conscientious reporting." [Excerpt][Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 16 Jun 84 LD]

CSSR's Strougal Concludes Damascus Visit

Meets With Al-Kasm

JN191319 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm this morning held a closed meeting with CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. Later they resumed their final talks with the members of the two delegations attending. At the outset, Dr al-Kasm thanked Strougal for the important opportunity his visit has provided for holding useful and constructive talks. He also expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the talks. He said: We in Syria are proud of the CSSR stands toward Syria and the Arab issues. We are also confident that the agreements signed between our countries are in the interest of the two peoples and the cooperation between our countries will continue to be strong and firm.

Strougal expressed appreciation for the reception accorded him and to the members of his delegation. He expressed his satisfaction with the positive results of the talks and his high and personal appreciation of President Hafiz al-Asad's deep analysis of the Arab and international issues. He said his meeting with President al-Asad will further promote Syrian-CSSR cooperation.

During the final session, the two sides completed discussion of the economic, trade, scientific, and technical issues in an atmosphere of complete understanding on all the issues discussed. The two sides also approved the final statement of the talks. Following the session, the two sides signed an economic cooperation agreement. It was signed on the Syrian Arab side by Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister and on the CSSR side by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier. The two sides also signed the minutes of the Syrian-CSSR meeting. They were signed on the Syrian side by Dr Kamal Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs; and on the CSSR side by Pavol Bahyl, federal minister of general engineering.

Delegation Departs 19 June

JN191611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus this afternoon after a visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm led those seeing Strougal off at Damascus International Airport. After the motorcade arrived at the airport, Strougal shook hands with Walid Hamdun, deputy prime minister for services affairs; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; the ministers; a number of ministers' assistants; the governor of Damascus; and the socialist countries' ambassadors in Damascus. Strougal also waved to members of the Czechoslovak community in Damascus who were at the airport to see him off.

Al-Kasm and Strougal moved to the dias, and both countries' national anthems were played. They reviewed the honor guard, which presented arms. General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces and deputy prime minister and defense minister; Antoine Jubran, minister of state for cabinet affairs; and the CSSR ambassador in Damascus were also present to see Strougal off. After the ceremony ended, Dr al-Kasm bade Strougal farewell before he boarded the plane to go home.

Joint Statement Issued

JN192030 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus — The CSSR-Syrian joint statement on CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's visit to Syria was issued this evening. The statement notes Strougal's reception by Comrade President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party, and their exchange of views on issues of common concern. The statement explains that Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm's talks with Strougal were held in an amicable atmosphere in which a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding prevailed on the two countries' developing relations of cooperation based on the principles that were established by President Hafiz al-Asad and President Gustav Husak during their meetings in Prague and Damascus in 1975 and 1979. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of these continuing and comprehensive relations, and agreed to strengthen political relations as a solid foundation for expanding the means of cooperation between the two friendly countries and parties. The statement explains that the two sides paid special attention to their economic and trade relations. They noted specific fields in which their cooperation will be useful, and expressed the intention to carry out joint economic projects. They expressed their appreciation of the positive development of cooperation in the educational, cultural, health, and scientific fields.

The CSSR side was acquainted with Syria's successes in implementing the Ba'th Party conferences' objectives and resolutions in various fields, particularly those resolutions made after the corrective movement. It was also acquainted with the efforts the Syrian people and leadership have made to strengthen their defense capability. The CSSR premier expressed his great appreciation of Syria's achievements, stressing its positive role in world policy — particularly its firm stand and principled struggle to achieve a just, comprehensive, and durable solution in the Middle East. He noted Syria's determination to confront Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy, supported by the United States and imperialist plans.

Dr al-Kasm welcomed the CSSR people's successes under the Communist Party leadership, and expressed his appreciation of the CSSR's support for the struggle both the Syrian people and the Arab nation are waging against the Israeli aggressor and imperialist pressures. The statement renews both Syria's and the CSSR's denunciation of the Camp David accords and similar agreements, as well partial solutions. It emphasizes that the Palestine question is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that the just and durable solution to this conflict is based on Israel's full, immediate, and unconditional withdrawal from Arab Jerusalem and all occupied Arab territories. This is in addition to recognizing the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, determine their future, and establish their independent state.

The two sides expressed their support for holding an international peace conference on the Middle East. They denounced Israel's expansionist settlement policy, its arbitrary and terrorist practices, and its attempts to expel the Arab inhabitants from their lands and to alter the Arab features of these lands in defiance of UN resolutions. The two sides renewed their denunciation of Israel's decision to annex Arab Jerusalem and the Golan, and considered this decision as null and void. They emphasized that this decision is a serious violation of international charters and norms. They also denounced Israel's attempts to force some countries to move their embassies to occupied Jerusalem. They asked all countries to respect the UN resolutions in this regard. The two sides affirmed their support for and assistance to the Palestinian people's just struggle as well as their support and assistance in strengthening the PLO's unity on foundations that are both progressive and hostile to imperialism, and that conform with the PNC decisions.

The statement stresses the need for immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, in order to preserve its sovereignty and unity, land, and people.

The statement says that foiling the humiliating 17 May 1983 agreement was a great victory for the Lebanese people, the Arab nation, and for all the progressive world forces. It is the result of the heroic struggle undertaken by the Lebanese people and their nationalist and progressive forces, and of the effective support given by Syria and the progressive world forces. The statement adds that the two sides express their support for the Lebanese government of national unity, and call on all sides there to settle their differences through democratic dialogue in order to preserve Lebanon's unity and independence. The Syrian-CSSR statement denounces the strategic cooperation agreement between Israel and the United States and the U.S. policy aimed at spreading its hegemony over the Middle East region — a policy which continuously supports aggressive Israeli policies.

The two sides expressed their great concern over the very serious recent developments in the Iraq-Iran conflict, aimed at widening that conflict. At the same time, they strongly condemned the increase in the U.S. military presence and the preparations for direct U.S. armed intervention in the Arab Gulf region, thus threatening the independence and security of that region's states.

The two sides agreed that the current serious developments in the international situation are a direct result of aggressive U.S. imperialist polices, which threaten a nuclear disaster and which aim at imposing hegemony over the peoples. The statement stresses the need to respect the security and sovereignty of states, and rejects all forms of imperialist pressures and intervention in their internal affairs. It stresses respect for people's right to self-determination.

The statement points to the dangers of deploying the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It stresses the necessity for the CSSR and its allies to respond in self defense. The statement also stresses that deploying U.S. missiles in the Mediterranean region exposes the region to great dangers and makes it necessary to declare it a region of peace. The statement says that the two sides stress the need to unify the efforts of all peace-loving forces to solve international problems according to UN principles and international law. In this respect, the two sides express appreciation for the socialist countries' efforts to avert the danger of nuclear war and disarmament, and to abate the arms race.

The statement expresses the support of Syria and the CSSR for the people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in order to achieve their national independence and self-determination without any foreign intervention. The statement stresses the need to make Southeast Asia a region of peace and goodneighborliness. It calls for liquidating the remnants of colonialism and racism from South Africa, and condemns South African-U.S. moves to obstruct Namibia's independence.

The two sides strongly denounced the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua and the nationalist movement in El Salvador. They also condemned its threats against Cuba, and pointed out that these are all living examples of U.S. terrorism against peoples. The two sides expressed their appreciation for the Nonaligned Movement's role in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and in strengthening and developing international peace and cooperation. They also expressed their concern for the increased imperialist exploitation of the acute world economic crisis. They stressed the need to establish a new international economic and monetary system.

The joint statement explains that the two prime ministers, 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Lubomir Strougal, signed an economic cooperation agreement between the CSSR and Syrian Governments at the end of the talks. A general protocol on developing the economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries was also signed. Strougal expressed his appreciation for the friendly reception, and the traditional generosity which he and the members of the CSSR delegation were accorded during their official visit to Syria. He extended an invitation to Dr al-Kasm to visit the CSSR, which was gratefully accepted.

Economic Agreement Signed

JN191449 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, 19 Jun (SANA) — An agreement for economic cooperation between Syria and the CSSR was signed here today by Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister, on the Syrian side; and by Premier Lubomir Strougal, currently visiting Syria at the head of an official delegation, on the CSSR side.

Dr al-Kasm and Strougal held a closed meeting this morning, which was later attended by the Syrian and CSSR delegations. The meeting dealt with economic, trade, scientific, and technical issues in an atmosphere of complete understanding. Both sides also approved the joint statement. During the meeting, Strougal expressed his satisfaction with the positive results of the talks, and his appreciation for the warm welcome accorded him and members of his delegation in Syria.

Strougal also expressed his high and personal appreciation for the deep analysis of international and Arab issues that President Hafiz al-Asad made during their meeting. Strougal pointed out that his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad will strengthen Syrian-CSSR cooperation.

For his part, Dr al-Kasm expressed his satisfaction at the positive results of the talks. He said: We in Syria are proud of the CSSR's stands with Syria and with Arab causes. We are confident that the agreement signed between the two countries is in the interest of both people, and that cooperation between them will continue to strengthen and deepen.

ATH-THAWRAH Highlights Strougal Visit, CSSR Ties

JN191053 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 19 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the CSSR premier's visit to Syria, *ATH-THAWRAH* says: The visit of CSSR Premier Strougal to Syria and the friendly, useful, and very positive talks he is holding with officials in the country are of great importance because they express and embody the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interest of the friendly peoples. The meetings that took place between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Gustav Husak, whether in Damascus or Prague, laid down firm bases for continuously developing, deepening, and promoting these ties. This is because Syria and the CSSR stand in one trench against imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East and Europe. This common struggle has greatly contributed to strengthening and expanding the existing ties of friendship and cooperation.

Syria has always welcomed the CSSR's support of its just struggle against Israeli aggression. Strougal's visit contributes to the translation of this support into facts and stands. This visit has undoubtedly added a new page in the firm ties of freindship and cooperation between Syria and the CSSR. This has been confirmed by both sides through the series of intensive talks between them. There is complete agreement between them on all the issues and topics discussed, including the need for joint action to foil imperialist plans to control the Arab region and increase tension in Europe by deploying U.S. weapons of destruction and death. If Strougal affirmed that his country considers Syrian strength a guarantee for progress and peace in the Middle East, this assertion is self-explicit, because it reflects the important role Syria plays in the region under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad.

AL-BA'TH Calls for Punishing 'Traitors' in Lebanon

JN201126 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, 20 Jun (SANA) — In its editorial today *AL-BA'TH* says it is time to punish the handful of traitors in Lebanon, because it is impossible for this homeland to remain held ransom by these agents which Israel has armed and trained as a reserve group that does its utmost to expand the circle of attrition which was faked immediately after the announcement of the national unity government. The paper adds: Everyone must participate in everything that will lead to the homeland's security, safety, and stability, and help it move to a new phase. The attrition which has been imposed on Lebanon during the past 2 months is no longer acceptable or bearable.

The paper refers to Comade Khaddam's visit to Lebanon and says that this visit produced many positive results which hopefully will strengthen the government's authority and achieve security and peace in Lebanon, in addition to the liberation of the south, which is an urgent matter that requires all guns to be aimed at the Zionist occupiers. The paper concludes: Lebanon, which aspires for the unity of its land and people and freedom from the Zionist occupation will find, in the removal of the contact lines and the military manifestations, the key to its aspirations and the path to overcome obstacles and to move toward the phase that comes after the formation of the government; namely, the phase of implementing the government policy statement.

Affirms Syria's Firm Position

JN190945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 19 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial, *AL-BA'TH* says: The Syrian position on Lebanon needs no further explanation or comment. It is a firm, principled position that has been proven and confirmed by Lebanon's 9-year old crisis. This position is based on national and pan-Arab principles that can be summed up as follows: preserving Lebanon's Arabism, preventing the partition of that Arab country, asserting the unity of its territory and people as well as its independence, and ensuring a secure future for it that guarantees justice for all of its citizens. Preventing Lebanon from becoming a U.S.-Israeli protectorate to be used for aggression and terrorism is also a Lebanese, Syrian, and Arab demand dictated by the exigencies of pan-Arab security in the present circumstances that are marked by the intensification of the savage onslaught against the Arabs. By this revolutionary position, which has been entrenched by leader Hafiz al-Asad, and through its awareness of the reality and dimensions of the plot being concocted against Lebanon and the entire Arab homeland, Syria has not failed to make all sacrifices and exert all efforts to help that twin country overcome its crises and tribulations. Syria has thus affirmed its common interest with Lebanon and established that Lebanese security means Syrian security, and, therefore, Arab security.

Syria's efforts and firm stands following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the signing of the submission agreement have succeeded in opening the door wide before the Lebanese citizens to overcome their crisis. The formation of the national unity government that embraces all the influential sides in Lebanon was the first step in the salvation process. However, those harmed by the salvation process, headed by Israel and its agents in Lebanon, habored evil toward Lebanon and doubled their criminal efforts by undermining the security situation to obstruct the salvation process and achieve their partitionist objectives and selfish, narrow-minded interests at the expense of Lebanon's people and homeland. It was in order to confront this situation, foil those attempts, and entrench the first step in the Lebanese salvation process that Comrade 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam visited Lebanon and met with its officials.

Just as Syria faced up to its national and pan-Arab responsibility in Lebanon, it has now become urgent for all the Lebanese, especially those who acted rashly and decided to continue to play with fire, to face up to their national and pan-Arab responsibilities. The agents must understand that their plots will not succeed and that their role of playing Israel's cat's-paw will only harm them in the end. The Lebanese people everywhere are determined to protect their unity, the integrity of their territory, and the future of their country. They will not permit the loss of the Lebanese homeland for the sake of those selfish, narrow-minded interests that have no future. Syria will spare no effort to enable the Lebanese people and their national forces to achieve their legitimate objectives. Syria will also not allow the agents to carry out their partitionist plans, and will continue to firmly and solidly confront all plots that are hostile to the fraternal Lebanese people and their aspirations.

Moves To Settle Lebanese Crisis Reviewed

JN191037 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, 19 Jun (SANA) — In a commentary today, the newspaper *TISHRIN* says: All the means Syria uses to settle the Lebanese crisis are consistent with the national objectives of the Lebanese people and the strategic objectives of Syria, which is committed to Lebanon's unity, the liberation of its territories, and its pan-Arab role.

The paper points out that these objectives were approved at the Lausanne and Geneva conferences and that Karami's government is the result of one the resolutions from these conferences. The required objective conditions must be provided to this government in order to resume its work and complete its task, especially since this government is focusing on the liberating southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation and creating the social and political reforms on which Lebanon's unity and the liberation of its territories are based.

The paper adds: These considerations must not be doubted by any Lebanese party or confused, in some minds, with Israel's security and the restoration of wagering on the United States, because security among the Lebanese is one thing and Israel's security is another while deepening Lebanon's pan-Arab role is one issue and wagering on Washington is another. These two objectives are contradictory and have no denominators for any nationalist Lebanese.

The paper stresses that Israel is concerned only about its forces' safety and about protecting these forces from nationalist resistance attacks. Israel is also concerned with finding agents who would put Israel's security on an equal footing with Lebanese security, and Israel's continued occupation of southern Lebanon with the continuation of political ties with Lebanon.

The paper points out that that the military tension Israel seeks to create in the face of the Syrian Forces and Karami's government is within the framework of preventing the Syrian efforts from achieving a final and comprehensive solution to the Lebanese crisis — a solution that would leave Israel with no political gains.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: The Syrian move represented by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam must be given consideration by all the parties. Any party that seeks to create disorderliness has no excuse to relieve himself of the responsibility toward the Lebanese people and the efforts that Syria is exerting.

Internal Power Conflict, Moscow Visit Viewed

GF191810 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 19 Jun 84 pp 1, 17

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] Western media and news agencies last week in reports and analyses commented on the internal situation in Syria and the relationship between Hafiz al-Asad and his brother Rif'at al-Asad, commander of the defense companies. Most of these reports and analyses were contradictory. They tried to show Rif'at al-Asad victorious one time and defeated another.

AS-SIYASAH has asked one of those well acquainted with the secrets of the Syrian policy and who is close to the authorities in Damascus. The well-informed source said that sending Rif'at al-Asad to the Soviet capital was to keep him from power in Damascus. His departure to the Soviet capital about 20 days ago on a tour which will include many countries and will last for many months was in preparation for the dissolution of the defense companies, most recently led by Muhammad Nasif who is considered to be one of those close to President Hafiz al-Asad.

The source affirmed that the intention to dissolve the defense companies was a reflection of an identical Soviet intention when the differences over Al-Asad's successor increased in Damascus last November. This Soviet intention became so open that it was revealed to Syrian officials and to President Al-Asad personnally because the Soviets are concerned about the internal Syrian situation in case something happens to disable President Al-Asad to perform his duties. Moscow believed that the defense companies, in President Al-Asad's absence from power, will try to assume power — a thing which will ultimately bring them in confrontation with the army and its Sunni command, leading to a civil war.

The source added that Moscow was forced to make "an early intervention" so as not to lose Syria and so that Damascus will not slip from the Soviet axis after it became the only country in the region inside this axis. The source said that matters developed in the Syrian capital recently after the departure of Rif'at al-Asad. The situation reached a confrontation level between the defense companies and the special forces led by Major General 'Ali Haydar and his assistant, 'Adnan Makhluf, who are among the closest officers to President Hafiz al-Asad.

To avoid bloody clashes between the two parties, President Al-Asad sacrificed one of those closest to him, 'Ali Haydar. He removed him from his post in the special forces as he did with his brother Rif'at al-Asad, to personally control things, including the whole military situation.

However, some reports depicted the situation as grim when they said that Rif'at al-Asad's submission to his brother's request was through force. Information from Damascus indicated that President al-Asad threatened to attack the defense companies with the Air Force if they tried to make any suspicious moves and not return to their positions in the time fixed for them. Various reports said that the departure of Rif'at al-Asad from Damascus will last for a long time and probably will be for ever.

The source indicated that the regime in Damascus has repeatedly tried to hold a dialogue on the issue with Major General Salah Jadid, former Syrian president, who is currently under house arrest.

The source said the Damascus regime offered Maj Gen Jadid an end to his house arrest and participation in power through his many civilian and military allies, some of whom still maintain their high-ranking posts in the government and the Army. However, the source said that Maj Gen Jadid refused this offer and did not relent on the conditions he stipulated before, foremost of which is his demand to hold a regional conference of the Ba'th Party and to review the period that began when the regime came to power.

Shamir To Take No Action in Sharon Case

TA200628 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] We will begin with the affair of Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon's secret documents. Contrary to reports published in this morning's press, the prime minister will not order an investigation to determine whether any crime was committed in the documents affair. The prime minister will not take any stpes on the matter of the contents of the secret documents, although he is entitled to appeal to the attorney general and ask for a legal opinion on Sharon's activities. Our correspondent reports that the prime minister decided not to appeal because, in his opinion, Minister Sharon's statements and information concerning his libel case against the *TIME* weekly had previously been published.

Arens on Lebanese Crossings, 'Informal' Ties

TA191248 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens toured the border crossing at Metulla today and, inter alia, heard requests by Lebanese village dignitaries to facilitate the crossing over the Al-Awwali River bridges. According to our correspondent Hayim Hecht, the defense minister stressed that the opening of the crossing in Sidon did not depend on Israel, and promised to work to facilitate the crossing at Batir ash-Shuf, near Jazzin. The village representatives thanked Minister Arens for the IDF Civilian Administration's activities, and asked that they be increased. At a meeting with Metulla residents, the defense minister called for closer informal ties with the inhabitants of southern Lebanon. In his view, these ties are one of the important foundations for guaranteeing calm along the northern border.

South Lebanese Christians To Set Up 'Parliament'

TA200454 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] A meeting to found [yesod] the new parliament of the Christians in southern Lebanon will be held today: 65 village leaders, notables, and businessmen have already promised to participate in the meeting. This Christian organization has begun contacts with leaders of the Shi'ite community in southern Lebanon, and one of its gaols is to extend financial support to the southern army of Lebanon and encourage youths to enlist. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports:

[Begin recording] [Hecht] The new organization is indeed called a parliament but its founders emphasize that they do not intend to establish an independent political entity which will perpetuate the partition of Lebanon. At the same time, Nizar 'Azaryan, one of the leaders of the Christian community in the south, said that Rashid Karami must know that the time for arbitrary dictates from Beirut has come to an end. It is not Karami, either from his office in Beirut or his house in Tripoli which is surrounded by Syrians, who will dictate the future of the south. Nizar 'Azaryan said the future of the south will be determined by the southern Lebanese residents, and it is important for Karami to hear this.

['Azaryan — in English] And we have the right to decide for ourselves. It is not Rashid Karami from his office in Beirut or from his house in Tripoli, which is occupied by the Syrians, who can dictate the future of the south. The future of the south can be dictated only by the inhabitants of the south, and this is what we want Mr Karami to hear.

[Hecht] 'Azaryan spoke of a constructive dialogue, as he put it, which has already developed between the Christian notables in the south and the leaders of the Druze, Sunnis, and Shi'ites. We are talking, 'Azaryan emphasized, with the true representatives of the Shi'ites in the south and not with those who sit in Beirut and receive their instructions from Damascus.

['Azaryan — in English] We speak with the true representatives of the Shi'ites that are living in the south and not with the people that are living in Beirut and are taking orders from Damascus. I think you understand whom I mean. I mean exactly Nabih Birri.

[Hecht] 'Azaryan concluded that he meant Nabih Birri, of course. Israeli security sources in southern Lebanon do not conceal their satisfaction with the remarks we just heard. They do realize, however, that these Lebanese have not turned into lovers of Zion all of sudden. The mess in Beirut and the sound of artillery fire still heard there again make it clear to the southern Lebanese residents that their best insurance policy at this point can be obtained in Jerusalem. [end recording]

Further Report

TA200551 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The Free Parliament of the Christians in Southern Lebanon — this is the name of a new body that includes representatives of most Christian groups in Lebanon. The new parliament wants to free [lehitna'er] itself from the dependence of the Lebanese regime's leaders on the Syrians and will convene in Sidon at noon. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz talks about it with Nizar 'Azaryan, one of the Christian leaders in Lebanon.

[Begin recording] [Horowitz] More than 60 leaders of villages and towns from various Lebanese areas will convene today near Sidon in order to set up what they call the Free Parliament of the Christians in Southern Lebanon. We will not agree to accept the formulations of Prime Minister Karami, who in fact speaks on behalf of the Syrians, the new parliament's leaders say. Nizar 'Azaryan says:

['Azaryan — in English] This political council will represent the interest of the Christians and will speak for the Christians, where the Christians have to decide for their future in the area, or wherever they have to speak, either with the Israeli officials or with the other communities in the south. We think as free Christians in this part of the country that we have to say our word, and what we have to say everyone has to hear it, including Karami.

[Horowitz translates and continues] How to strengthen the links between southern Lebanon and Israel? — this will be one of the

topics discussed in today's meeting. Defense Minister Arens who toured the northern border yesterday also expressed support for stronger ties, first between the southern Lebanese inhabitants and Israel's northern settlements.

[Arens] I definitely attach great importance to the personal links that can develop and be nurtured between the Israeli residents on our side of the border and the Lebanese residents on the other side of the border. This is not the first time I have dealt with this issue. Several months ago I gathered representatives of northern Israeli settlements, representatives of kibbutzim, moshavim, and local councils, and we discussed what kind of infrastructure or framework we have to build so as to establish relations and bridges between the neighbors on the two sides of the border. [end recording]

Syrian Media Again Creating War Hysteria

JN191556 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 19 Jun 84

["Observation" by 'Izra Shirazi]

[Text] Syria has gone back to its old habits. Everybody reading about or listening to the war hysteria will undoubtedly agree with this fact. Syria media have recently created this hysteria under the pretext that Israel intends to attack the Syrian forces in Lebanon in coordination with the United States.

We say that Syria has gone back to its old habit, because Damascus used to occasionally create war hysteria at different levels of intensity and concentration. This hysteria sometimes continued for a long time, according to circumstances. This is a habit of the Damascus rulers, and it is even a deep-rooted characteristic of their Ba'thist regime. We will not pause for long in order to analyse all aspects of this familiar phenomenon and its permanent or temporary motives. We will only point out that the Syrian regime, like the other dictatorial regimes, plays the game of creating foreign dangers or imaginary, hellish conspiracies against the country in order to distract people's attention from their real problems and from the rulers' domestic or foreign problems.

What is the Damascus rulers' new motive for playing their new, but old, game? Is this motive connected with the continued power struggle over who will succeed President Hafiz al-Asad? Is this game aimed at distracting the Lebanese people's attention from the failure of Rashid Karami's government or at pressuring the Lebanese figures who refused to serve Damascus' objectives and intentions toward Lebanon?

We think that the Damascus rulers' motive for their new, but old, game is linked to both. We believe that this game is connected with Lebanon's crisis, because the Syrian media's creation of war hysteria coincided with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's visit to Beirut yesterday and with the open threats that Damascus and its media directed at the Lebanese figures who continue to oppose and struggle in order to prevent Damascus from achieving its objectives. These objectives are aimed at turning Lebanon into a small protectorate in the Syrian orbit.

Incidents in Lebanon's Eastern Sector Reviewed

TA200507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] During the exchange of fire in Lebanon's eastern sector at the end of last week, IDF tanks destroyed a T-72 Syrian tank. The tank was hit after it fired on a foot patrol travelling between IDF positions. An increase in terrorist activities has been recorded in the eastern sector over the last month, as our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal who toured that sector yesterday reports.

[Begin recording] It is not clear to IDF commanders in Lebanon's eastern sector whether the increase in terrorist activity in this sector originates from the territory that is not under IDF control or from local terrorists. The IDF has adopted measures to prevent such activity and scores successes in many instances.

Contrary to reports disseminated primarily in the Beirut media, there is no Israeli or Syrian reinforcement of units in the eastern sector. The movements carried out by the various units are routine rotations or training exercises. It is only in the Kafr Quq area that incidents sometimes develop. The IDF commanders in the area say these involve initiatives taken by local Syrian commanders.

In the incident at the end of last week, IDF tanks rescued a foot patrol which was fired upon by the Syrians, and in the course of the firing hit a Syrian T-72 tank and a number of Syrian positions.

Like the Syrians, in this sector the IDF as well is emerging from the winter season. The length of the IDF's stay in Lebanon is still unclear and it is precisely for this reason that it was decided to prepare for a long presence.

Sources Cited on Incidents

TA200726 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Menahem Horowitz report]

[Text] Metulla — Two Israel Defence Forces soldiers were lightly wounded by small-arms fire yesterday morning in An-Nabatiyah. They were hospitalized in Haifa's Rambam Hospital.

REUTERS reported that a seven-year-old boy, Hasan 'Ali Khalil, was killed by IDF fire in the An-Nabatiyah incident. The agency said local residents had told of the killing.

Military sources in South Lebanon last night denied the REUTERS report. They said that IDF troops had returned fire at the roof of the building from which fire had been directed against them, but that in a search of the area afterwards no injured civilians were found.

Following the REUTERS report, a senior IDF officer went to the scene of the incident to investigate. He reported that the mother of the boy told him that her son had been standing by the

window during the exchange of fire and had been grazed by bullets on his leg, hand and stomach.

The mother said she had taken her child to a hospital, where she had been told that the boy would be released today, according to the officer.

AFP reported yesterday that pamphlets distributed at the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp near Sidon claimed that a 17-year-old girl had been executed Sunday by a "people's tribunal" on charges of being an Israeli spy.

Military sources yesterday said they knew of no such execution.

Yitzhaq Navon on Territories, Autonomy Plan

TA200902 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Jun 84 p 4

[Gad Becher report]

[Text] If an Alignment government is established, it will be prepared to skip the interim stage of autonomy for Judaea and Samaria, and will agree to hold immediate talks with Jordan and the Palestinians about a permanent status for the territories. This was declared yesterday by Yitzhaq Navon at a meeting with the members of the Jerusalem Economic Club.

"If they wish to discuss the final stage with us, fine, let us talk now, and skip the interim period of 3 or 5 years. We are prepared to turn a new page."

Navon, considered the Alignment's candidate for foreign minister, described peace with Egypt as the key to Middle East peace: "If that peace remains frozen and becomes an agreement on nonbelligerency, there is no chance for peace with other countries."

Alignment Publicizes Foreign, Security Platform

TA191102 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Labor Alignment today uncovered its foreign and defense policy platform for the July elections. Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres said there are new elements in the program because the situation has changed. On Lebanon he said it is wrong to think that Labor felt it would take 6 months to bring all the army out. That, he said, could be done immediately. The question was how to make the necessary security arrangements in south Lebanon to ensure the safety of Galilee. He said this could be combined with what he called mobile defense, based on on-the-spot reaction to danger. On Jordan and other issues, this is what Peres had to say:

[Begin recording] We call upon the Jordanians to come and meet us in serious negotiations, either without prior conditions, or alternatively, based on the 242 and 338 resolutions of the United Nations. We do not insist that they will come on the Camp David basis.

As far as Egypt is concerned, we recommend that since the negotiations on the autonomy reached a stalemate, because the Egyptian model of autonomy clashed with the Israeli model of autonomy, that the two countries will give up the two models and start the negotiations on the autonomy afresh, from the words and spirit of Camp David.

Then, we would like to maintain, until negotiations with the Jordanians will begin, a different relationship on the West Bank. We are ready to hand over civil authorities to the civilian people who live there, and concentrate our presence to the security aspect of maintaining the daily life on the West Bank. [end recording]

Further on Alignment Platform

TA191129 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] At a news conference today, the Alignment presented its political platform. Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres stated that the platform sets out a commitment to maintaining Israeli sovereignty on the Golan Heights as a vital security zone. Our correspondent Ilana Dayan asked Shim'on Peres whether the Alignment will address itself, in the course of the election campaign, to its stance on the future of Judaea and Samaria.

[Begin recording] [Peres] We always address ourselves to this issue. We are not avoiding this issue at all. We are making clear-cut remarks on this; namely, that the IDF will remain deployed along the Jordan River, that this river will be the place from which the defense of Israel begins, that the Jordan valley settlements will constitute the real belt for the defense of Israel — the belt which will not allow any Arab soldier to cross the river — that we will not return to the 1967 borders, and that Gush 'Ezyon will be in our hands in times of peace. We have said all of this in the past too.

[Dayan] In your platform, you talk of not uprooting settlements. What does this mean practically for settlements already existing in Judaea and Samaria?

[Peres] The existing settlements will remain on the ground. The inhabitants of these settlements are Israeli citizens, and therefore all duties, rights, and rules of the state apply to them. [end recording]

Alignment Syrian Position 'Toughened'

TA191206 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Jun 84 p 2

[Razi Gutterman report]

[Text] Under pressure from the "hawks" in the Labor Party and a delegation of settlers from the Golan Heights, it was decided to toughen the part of the Alignment's platform dealing with Syria, and for the first time omit a clause stating that negotiations over an agreement with Syria would be according to UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The omission of the UN resolutions may be regarded as a tendency on the part of the Alignment to shift from the principle of territorial compromise, which it had previously applied to the Golan Heights. The new platform will only state that negotiations on an agreement with Syria would be conducted without any "preconditions." Since no mention is made of the UN resolutions referring to "a withdrawal from territories," in its current platform the Alignment does not undertake to forgo parts of the Golan Heights, contrary to the case in Judaea and Samaria.

The subcommittee that dealt with the political chapter of the platform was headed by MK Ya'aqov Tzur, and included Shlomo Hillel and 'Amos Hadar. The latter two were in favor of toughening the chapter in the Alignment's platform dealing with Syria, and of omitting the UN resolutions. This was also the position of the delegation of settlers from the Golan Heights. In contrast, Yosi Sarid and Yosi Beilin were staunchly opposed to the proposed amendment. Although the latter were supported by others, it was decided not to hold a vote on this, and the issue was referred to "the supreme platform committee" which decided in favor of "toughening" the position concerning the Golan Heights.

Shim'on Peres Publicizes Platform

TA191552 Tel Aviv ITIM In Hebrew 1413 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Tel Aviv, 19 Jun (ITIM) — "The Government of Israel will initiate political moves toward peace negotiations with its neighbors, without preconditions by any side whatsoever, on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338." This is stated in the political section of the Alignment platform, as it was presented today by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, at a news conference in Tel Aviv's Bet Sokolov.

Mr Peres pointed out that the clause applied to negotiations with Jordan, which had not signed the Camp David Agreements, but had in fact accepted the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions.

"The Likud must resolve the inherent contradiction in its statements that, on the one hand, there is nobody with whom to talk in Jordan, and, on the other, Husayn wants to speak with the Alignment," the speaker said.

In his opinion, the negotiations with Jordan will be gradual, and there may be a temporary arrangement with a functional, rather than a territorial character, along the lines of autonomy or federal arrangements. The platform states that there will be willingness to discuss an interim arrangement with Jordan, on the basis of the Camp David agreements or another plan to be agreed upon between the sides. The platform also states that the Jordan Rift valley (including the area northwest of the Dead Sea), Gush 'Etzyon, the area surrounding Jerusalem, and the south of the Gaza Strip should be included in Israel's sovereign territory when a peace agreement is signed. The IDF will be deployed along the Jordan River and not one foreign soldier will cross the Jordan. "The problem is to guarantee defensible borders, while ending the annexation of 1.3 million Arabs," MK Peres said.

"We have never favored uprooting settlements and have never done so. It was the Likud that proposed that the Rafah approaches settlements should remain under Egyptian sovereignty. We cannot conduct policy solely in accordance with the views of the settlers in Judaea and Samaria," the Labor Party Chairman said.

The Alignment, he said, would propose transferring authority in the sphere of civilian administration to the inhabitants of the territories. At the same time, the Alignment would work to stop the rioting against Jews, as well as Jewish terrorism. The speaker added that the Alignment was against a Palestinian state and negotiations with the PLO. The Alignment also intends to take steps to prevent 'Arafat's incorporation into international establishments and, inter alia, had received clarifications that French President Mitterrand would not meet with 'Arafat, contrary to published reports.

Mr Peres confirmed that the Alignment would also be prepared to conduct negotiations with Syria, without preconditions, but stated that the Syrians were not yet ready for negotiations.

In this context, MK Ya'aqov Tzur, the platform committee's representative, said at the news conference that the more time passes without negotiations with Syria, the more faits accomplis were being created in the Golan Heights, consolidating the region as a security zone, and leaving room for no more than a minor compromise in negotiations.

As for Lebanon, MK Peres said that within a few months security arrangements could be guaranteed for the defense of Galilee, making the IDF evacuation possible. However, the Galilee's defense would employ a system of mobility, and there would be a flexible maneuvering space in southern Lebanon. With regard to negotiations with Egypt, Mr Peres said that the Alignment was in favor of the Camp David agreements, and had voted for them. Nonetheless, it would suggest to Egypt that the models for autonomy laid down in the negotiations by Israeli and Egyptian representatives be abandoned to provide a way out of the deadlock. In reply to a question, he said the Alignment would reject any attempt by a foreign element to intervene in the election process and "we will not appeal to the Untied States for favors." He also said that this election campaign was being conducted on the basis of practical and civilized discussion, and not against an ethnic or religious background, contrary to the Likud trend. As for the possibility of the establishment of a national unity government following the elections, he said that the problem lay not in the division of portfolios, but in the presentation of a national program which must be implemented.

Peres on Likud Slogan, Settlements, KAKH List

TA191410 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 19 Jun 84 p 2

[Yaron Zelig and Moti Dolev report]

[Text] "Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir made a mistake when he announced that there is a Socialist International and a national international. The mistake is that both a Socialist International and a fascist international exist." That is how Peres

opened the Labor Party and MAPAM rally which launched the election campaign in the Haifa district last night.

Peres attacked the Likud's line which mentions a national camp and another camp, saying that this is an arrogant approach being tested by the Likud. "There are not two camps, but one nation and two political lines," he said.

In this context, Peres said the Likud understands the mistake in their approach and we have therefore been seeing a certain change in their slogans over the past few days.

In the presence of the Alignment leadership — Rabin, Navon, Shemtov, and others — Peres said that in contrast to the previous elections held 3 years ago, the ethnic issue plays a minor role this time. In his opinion, both people of Sephardi and Ashkenazi origin are anxious to prevent the unravelling of the threads which unify the nation.

Concerning foreign affairs and defense policy, Peres repeated his emphasis that Israel, in any future negotiations, would insist that the Jordan River remain Israel's first line of defense and the settlements in the Jordan Rift valley remain intact.

Peres spent yesterday touring Qiryat Ata, where he visited the textile plant and met with workers and management at the plant.

Peres applauded the decision of the Central Election Committee to disqualify the KAKH list, saying that the Election Committee had served democracy in Israel.

In response to a question by the *'AL HAMISHMAR* correspondent regarding the differences between the KAKH movement and the Progressive List for Peace, Peres answered that KAKH jeopardizes not only security, but primarily democracy. The Progressive List for Peace had been investigated by the Ministry of Defense for security reasons only, and if the defense minister himself found no reason to demand its disqualification, it should not be disqualified.

Today's widespread habit of considering those who oppose one's opinion as poisoners of wells and PLO agents should be completely eradicated, said former President Yitzhaq Navon at an election meeting in Qiryat Yam.

Poll Shows Labor Lead Over Likud Growing

TA190700 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Hanokh and Rafi Smith poll]

[Excerpt] The Labour Alignment has widened its lead over the Likud, according to a survey taken by the Smith Centre last week from June 10 to 14. The Alignment leads the Likud by 44 percent to 28 percent, with less than six weeks to go to the July 23 elections. In a similar survey taken two months ago (April 8 to 12), the Alignment led the Likud by 41 percent to 28 percent. Thus the Alignment has increased its share of the vote by 3 percent while the Likud's share has remained unchanged.

The survey polled over 1,200 Jews including residents of cities, development towns, moshavim and kibbutzim all over the country. The survey did not cover Arabs.

Compared to the 1981 election results, the Alignment has gained 6.5 percent, while the Likud has declined by 12 percent.

Religious parties did not fare well in the June poll, getting a total of 10.5 percent of the vote. Both the National Religious Party and Agudat Yisra'el lost support to new parties such as Morasha (Druckman-Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el), SHAS (the new Sephardi Orthodox party) and Me'ir Kahana's KAKH list (which has now been banned). Morasha, SHAS and KAKH all gained the minimum 1 percent of the vote needed for Knesset representation.

TAMI faltered slightly, for the first time in a post-1981 Smith survey, falling to below 2 percent of the vote.

Tehiya continued to receive strong support. As in the April poll, it received 4.5 percent of the vote, which would give it four or five Knesset seats compared to the three it received in the 1981 elections.

Shinuy bettered its April poll performance, reaching 2 percent of the vote. The Citizens' Rights Movement, according to the poll, did not gain from its coalition with SHELI.

Lists headed by Lova Eli'av, Mordekhay Ben-Porat and Yiga'el Hurvitz all fell short of the 1 percent minimum.

'Ezer Weizman's list fared the best of the new parties, gathering nearly 3.5 percent of the vote, 0.5 percent more than it polled in April.

Unless new trends emerge before the elections, the poll indicates that the Likud will not be able to form a government made up of its former coalition partners. The Alignment, on the other hand, will be able to form a coalition with other opposition parties such as TAMI, a religious list or Yahad, according to the poll.

Some of the survey data suggest that the gap could close before the elections. Most of the 3.5 percent who said they were undecided voted Likud in 1981, as did most of the 3 percent who said they didn't intend to vote this time. If these categories finally decide to vote Likud, they would make a difference.

Much can still happen before the actual vote, and there is still a widely held belief that the Likud could make a last-minute surge, as it did in 1981.

The situation differs from 1981, however, in that five weeks before the 1981 elections, the Likud had already closed the gap between the two main parties. Polls had given the Alignment a 30-percent lead some months before the 1981 vote.

Over the comparable period this year, the Alignment had held on, and even slightly widened a smaller, though still sizeable lead.

The Likud rally must start soon, if it is to overtake the Alignment.

Weizman, Adviser 'Slightly Injured' in Collision

TA191418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] 'Ezer Weizman, chairman of the Yahad Movement, and his adviser on communications affairs, Tzvi Rimon, were slightly injured in a traffic accident near the Giv'ati crossroads this afternoon. Their car collided with another private car. They were taken to a clinic in Qiryat Malakhi for treatment. Weizman announced that he will continue his tour of the area, as planned.

UK, Italian Attaches Caught Near IDF Installation

TA200510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The British defense attache and the Italian deputy defense attache in Israel were caught yesterday photographing a military installation near Tel Nof. Our political correspondent has learned that a civilian noticed the two and summoned the police. The two locked themselves in their cars and refused to follow the police. They did agree, however, to expose their film in order to destroy the pictures. Political sources in Jerusalem assess that the matter will be concluded without taking any measures against them.

UK Protesting Attache's Detention

TA200928 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The British Embassy in Israel is protesting the detention of the British military attache and the Italian deputy defense attache near a military base in Tel Nof yesterday. The embassy's spokesman said that an official protest will be submitted to the Israeli authorities because the diplomatic status of the attache, Colonel Peter Mitchell, was disregarded. The spokesman again denied that the attache had photographed military installations.

Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that according to the British Embassy, police kept the attaches in their cars for 2 and 1/2 hours, refused to honor their diplomatic identification documents, and prevented them from calling their embassies. According to the British Embassy, the diplomats did not destroy their film while they were sitting in their cars; they did so only after they were brought to the IDF's office of defense attaches. According to the British, they then exposed the film as a goodwill gesture, but under protest and without admitting they had photographed anything that was out of bounds.

Italian Embassy Reacts

TA201104 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1023 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Gid'on Remez report from the studio]

[Text] Here is a reaction by the Italian Embassy to yesterday's incident: The Italians confirm that two of their people were involved in the incident, the defense attache and the air attache. The involvement of the air attache is logical considering they were caught near an Air Force base.

Second, the additional detail, which is a novelty as far as the Italians' statement is concerned, pertains to the film. According to the Italian ambassador, Corrador Taliani, the film was brand new when it was exposed; no pictures had been taken. This is impossible to check now, of course. According to the Italians, the film was exposed but was not handed over to be checked in order to prove their point that the diplomats were protecting the principle of diplomatic immunity. In any event, the Italians say they understand the Israelis' sensitivity but cannot keep quiet about the improper treatment given their people. Thus, the Italians too are joining in the protest which the British are going to submit to the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

Tzipori Confers With Romania's Ceausescu

TA191250 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Jun 84 p 3

[No'ah Kliger report]

[Excerpt] The possibility of renewing diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union was one of the subjects raised by Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori in his meeting yesterday with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Minister Tzipori is heading the large Israeli delegation participating in events commemorating the 40th anniversary of the deportation of Transylvanian Jews to Auschwitz. In a meeting with the president, which was conducted in a friendly atmosphere, Minister Tzipori also raised the subject of anti-Semitic phenomena which have lately appeared in Romania. Among other things, Tzipori thanked his host for his firm stand in the case of (Vadim), the author who was dismissed from all his posts following the publication of an anti-Semitic book. Minister Tzipori told the *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* correspondent that he raised the issue of anti-Semitism due to the concern prevailing among Romanian Jews following the latest incidents.

Concerning the other issues discussed, Minister Tzipori refused to divulge the contents of the talk, saying that he must first report to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Yitzhaq Artzi Meets Ceausescu

TA200905 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Jun 84 p 2

[Noah Kliger report]

[Excerpt] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received Tel Aviv Municipal Council Member Yitzhaq Artzi yesterday.

In his capacity as secretary general of Romania's Communist Party, Ceausescu saw his Israeli guest for approximately 30 minutes, and the latter brought him a message from Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres. The two held a cordial conversation in Romanian (as Artzi was born in Romania). The Israeli guest thanked his host for the determination and firmness he dem-

onstrated in connection with the anti-Semitic incidents recently recorded in Romania, as well as for his readiness to allow Romanian Jews to immigrate to Israel.

POST Comments on Jewish Underground Suspects

TA190705 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Jun 84 p 10

[Editorial: "The Danger Within"]

[Text] The capacity of Israeli society to retain its cohesion has, from the very beginning of the state, often been subject to question. How would a nation, with so many internal divisions, keep itself together?

One of the simple and commonly believed answers was that unity would certainly persist for as long as Israel was under external threat. In conditions of peace domestic conflict might become more severe, but since peace never appeared around the corner, the concern did not seem of immediate moment.

Reality has long since eclipsed this argument. There is no peace, and there is no unity. On the contrary, never has the society been threatened from within as it is today. That threat does not derive from the familiar differences of orientation between the political parties, from still grievous social and economic inequalities, or from ethnic divides. Rather it derives from a powerful and wholly committed ideological movement which has been driven, by its own momentum, to reject its accountability to the laws of the land. It marches to the call of a high imperative and, therefore, fundamentally rejects the legitimacy of the values and constraints etched in the state's democratically promulgated law.

When individuals "take the law into their own hands," that is reject their accountability to a society's rules, they are easily brought into line. But when this becomes the motif of a powerful political movement, the society is in danger. That is true, all the more, when this movement has the tacit support of many "fellow travellers," including many in high places, the sympathy of other groups who do not recognize the danger, and the oblique support of still others who alienate themselves from the law of the state, though try to avoid clashes with it.

If there were any doubts that this is Israel's situation, as made starkly visible by the discovery of the Gush Emunim underground, they were dispelled yesterday by one of Gush Emunim's chief spokesmen.

Seizing the moment of the publication of the names of the accused, this spokesman convened the press to declare that the Jewish terrorists, now on trial, were the authentic expression of Gush Emunim. He warned that more such vigilante terror would occur, unless the government acted more strenuously on the West Bank. He expressed confidence, and not without reason, that the men on trial would enjoy broad public support, and disclosed that the vigilante terrorist acts, of which they were charged, were encouraged and supported by high-ranking personalties in the army and government. Moreover, he vowed that Gush Emunim would end the "disgrace" inherent in the present prohibition on Jewish prayer on the Temple Mount.

His words accurately reflected the sense of alienation from the judicial proceedings that have been manifested in the Jerusalem District Court by the accused terrorists, their families and supporters — an alienation that has been abetted by those responsible for the Jerusalem police lock up.

Supreme nationalists, as they are, it might have been assumed that Gush Emunim would not embrace such a revolutionary separatist position. But their nationalism, suffused by a religious messianism, has driven them beyond the nation.

An elitist vanguard of the Almighty, they would save us all, not by religious quietism, not by persuasion, not by democratic process, but by coercive and deadly action.

It they are permitted to continue to try to impose their will, Israeli law and Israeli cohesion, fragile in any case, will be irreparably eroded.

Government Involvement in Underground Questioned

TA191444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Alignment has demanded that the prime minister order an urgent investigation to determine whether any basis exists for the accusations, voiced by the brother of suspect No 1 of the Jewish underground, that an authorized political or military echelon directed the underground, and that government elements knew of it. The Alignment has demanded that the pertinent state authorities order Menahem Livni's brother to immediately disclose the information he possesses.

MK Shulamit Aloni also wants to know if it is true that government elements were involved in the underground affair. In a cable to the attorney general, she also demanded an examination of the legality of steps taken by Ari'el Sharon and his attorneys, who were involved in transferring the contents of secret documents to the Untied States.

Agreement Signed on 15.9 Percent June COLA

TA180613 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jun 84 p 2

[Roy Isacowitz report]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — The Histadrut and the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations, representing private employers, yesterday formally signed an agreement for the payment of a 15.9 percent cost of living increment with this month's salary. At the same time, they signed the 2-year cost of living framework agreement reached last month. The 15.9 percent cost of living increment consists of two components: 11.4 percent for June, calculated at 80 percent of May's 14.3 percent consumer price index rise, plus 4.5 percent payment held over from last month's cost of living increment.

U.S. Reiterates Opposition to Mideast Conference

TA190845 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
19 Jun 84 p 1

['Uzi Benziman "exclusive" report from the United States]

[Text] Washington — The United States has recently made plain to Israel that it is opposed to holding an international conference on a solution for the Israeli-Arab conflict. This clarification came in the wake of Israel's apprehension about developments conducive to holding such a conference.

Syria and Jordan have recently expressed their agreement to holding an international conference, with the participation of the Soviet Union, as a framework for Israeli-Arab negotiations.

The United States further clarified that it is not examining plans for mediating between Israel and Lebanon. The U.S. Administration reiterated its position that it would interfere in this matter only following the explicit request of both countries. The administration advocates a direct dialogue between Beirut and Jerusalem.

It has also been learned that there are no indications on the prospects of resuming the Israeli-Egyptian dialogue over the future of the Tabah area. Israel recently offered to resume the talks, but it has been learned that a compromise proposal to conduct the negotiations in Jerusalem is not likely to be accepted.

Egyptians Apologize for Incident in Tabah

TA190839 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
19 Jun 84 p 10

[Eytan Rabin report]

[Text] The Egyptian liaison officer yesterday apologized to his Israeli counterpart for the incident that occurred on Saturday afternoon in Tabah, at the end of which the Egyptians confiscated a boat belonging to the Tabah Beach Administration.

The beach manager, Dani Eytan, was sailing his boat on the Israeli side when he was approached by four Egyptian policemen aboard a Zodiac boat. The latter asked the manager to leave the area. There was an argument which soon turned into a fistfight. In the middle of the argument, Dani Eytan jumped from his boat and swam toward the beach.

The Egyptian policemen tied the Israeli boat and towed it to the beach at An-Nuwaybi'. Major Dov Saraf said that the boat has not yet been returned.

The chairman of the Joint Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee, Brigadier General Dov Si'on, is personally dealing with the return of the Israeli boat.

LIBYA

Increased Arrests, Torture Reported in Sudan

LD200838 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] London, Ramadan 21, June 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The London based *AL-ARAB* paper yesterday reported that the Sudanese security force is intensifying its arrest campaign after the martial laws imposed by hireling Numayri.

It quoted people coming from Khartoum as saying that inhuman methods including electric shocks are used against detainees. The paper reported that the security forces recently arrested a number of citizens in Omdurman and accused them of working against the regime.

At-Turayki Meets With Greek Officials in Athens

For Athens reportage on the visit to Greece of Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, including his talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, see the Greece section of the 20 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

MAURITANIA

Nationalists Deny Alleged Link With Morocco

AB191846 Paris AFP in English 1814 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Paris, June 19 (AFP) — The recently-formed organization of Mauritanian nationalists today denied a charge by Mauritanian President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala that it had been created by Morocco, which opposes Mauritania's position on the contested Western Sahara territory.

The charge was made in an interview with Lieutenant-Colonel Haydala published by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on June 13.

In the interview, Lt Col Haydala said that Mr Die had met with a top Moroccan official who was an advisor to King Hassan II.

"Since we recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, Morocco has been using every means to de-stabilize our country," he added.

In a statement published here today, Khadri Ould Die, who [words indistinct] grouping, said: "We are Mauritanians, committed to save the people and the land to which we belong," the statement said.

The contested SDAR was set up by the Polisario guerrillas who are fighting Morocco for sovereignty over the phosphate-rich Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony. Lt Col Haydala's government, which had previously leaned towards Morocco, recognized the SADR in 1982.

MOROCCO

Prime Minister Receives Turkey's Alptemocin

TA200606 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] State Minister Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin on his official visit to Morocco was received by Prime Minister Karim Lamrani. The Moroccan prime minister said his country wants to benefit from Turkey's economic experience, adding that they attach great importance to the development of bilateral cooperation with Turkey.

Alptemocin said efforts would be made to help Morocco benefit from Turkey's experience and to develop cooperation.

Pakdemirli, under secretary of the Prime Ministry, Treasury and Foreign Trade Ministeries, was also present at the meeting.

Agency For Cooperation With Guinea To Be Set Up

LD191313 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Rabat, June 19 (MAP) — Morocco and Guinea have agreed to set up a Moroccan-Guinean cooperation agency in charge of coordinating and following up bilateral cooperation in various areas.

The decision was made during a working session held in Rabat Monday afternoon by Moroccan Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani and his Guinean counterpart, Col Diara Traore, who made a stop over in the Rabat-Sale Airport on his way back home from Brussels.

During the meeting, Col Traore who was accompanied by Guinean ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation, paid tribute to King Hassan II for his solicitude towards the Guinean Government and people and expressed satisfaction at the dispositions taken by the Moroccan Government with a view to cementing and bolstering the two countries' friendly relations.

The working session was also attended by Moroccan ministers of transport and of cooperation. The Guinean delegation left Rabat for Conakry later in the afternoon.

SUDAN

President Numayri Set To Visit Egypt 20 Jun

JN201111 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1018 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jun (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri will leave for Alexandria this morning on a several-day visit to Egypt after concluding a week-long visit to Saudi Arabia during which he performed the small pilgrimage [Al-'Umrah] and visited the tomb of the prophet and other Islamic holy places.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Commutes Youths' Death Sentences

LD191306 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] President Habib Bourguiba this morning at the Republican Palace in Carthage held a working meeting with Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and interior minister, attended by Beji Caid Essebsi, foreign minister.

Following this meeting, Mohamed Mzali made a statement in which he expressed his satisfaction and said: The father of the Tunisians, the great combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, after seeing the proposals of the Pardon Commission has decided to issue a generous remission to the death sentences of the youths from Al-Malasim and Aryanah.

Conerning the same subject, President Habib Bourguiba received Mohamed Chaker, minister of justice, in the presence of Mohamed Mzali and Beji Caid Essebsi. Following the meeting, Mohamed Chaker made the following statement: I had the honor to be received by the president of the republic and presented to his excellency the proposals of the Pardon Commission, which met yesterday morning at the Ministry of Justice and considered the two cases numbers 9096 and (?09092), in which eight citizens were sentenced to death by the criminal court of Tunis. His excellency the president of the republic has decided to accept the request for pardon submitted by the defendants and permit these sentences to be remitted to life sentences with hard labor.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Representative Interviewed on Moroccan Wall

LD191704 Paris Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Great Maghreb can only exist if peace prevails in the Western Sahara. The question in everybody's mind at the moment is whether the situation will find a military or diplomatic solution. In fact, on the ground, it looks as if the situation is strategically frozen. The Moroccan Royal Armed Forces have just finished the construction of a second wall, said to hamper the movements of the Saharan fighters.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Fadhel Ismail, you are the representative of the Polisario Front in France. Do you think the Saharan fighters will be forced to change their strategy in the future?

[Ismail] I think this changes nothing at all, in the sense that the war continues. Indeed, walls cannot prevent the other side from striking, wherever, whenever, or however they choose, all the more so since the Moroccan Army has now fallen into its own trap; It is paralyzed behind walls along which it has been compelled to disperse its forces. The aim of this wall strategy is to regionalize, indeed, internationalize the conflict by aggressing neighboring countries. The fact that the Moroccan troops should cross the borders of neighboring countries is neither a hitch nor a mistake, as the Moroccans say. So, we continue our struggle as before, both on the diplomatic and military plane. [words indistinct] This is an army capable of adapting to any new situation, for which it has the means. [end recording]

ETHIOPIA

1 Soldier Killed, Many Wounded in Mekele Attack

EA191853 (Clandestine) Voice of Tigre Revolution in Tigrinya to Ethiopia 1345 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] On 8 June the heroic forces of the Tigre Popular Liberation Front [TPLF] killed one enemy soldier and wounded many others in an attack on an enemy unit in Mekele town [capital of Tigre region]. At the end of their attack the heroic TPLF forces distributed agitation propaganda to 60 peasants in Mekele and returned to their positions peacefully. The enemy forces, frightened by the attack, fired heavy and light artillery aimlessly throughout night.

KENYA

Briefs

Soviet Consular Official Ill — Nairobi, Jun 19: The Soviet Ambassador to Kenya, DR A.D. Chikvaidze, has thanked Nairobi Hospital doctors and staff for their professional handling of a Russian consular official who went into a coma immediately after admittance to the hospital last week. The patient, Mr Mike Tischenkov, a Soviet consular official in Uganda according to Dr Mauro Saio, was suffering from encephalitis. Soviet doctors at the embassy suggested that Tischenkov may have suffered a certain type of malaria while in Uganda which prompted them to summon a Moscow parasitologist, Dr Vladimir Nikiforov, who arrived on Thursday to examine the patient. The patient was flown to Moscow yesterday morning for further observation and treatment. [Nairobi KNA in English 0940 GMT 19 Jun 84 EA]

SOMALIA

LASP Chairman Interviewed on SDR-Ethiopian Relations

EA192134 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, chairman of the League of African Socialist Parties [LASP], and his delegation, left Mogadishu at 1000 this morning after attending the sixth LASP session which took place in Mogadishu 15-17 June.

In an interview with the SONNA correspondent at the airport, His Excellency Sedar Senghor said that during the session, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, resolutions were adopted which correctly responded to the need to rectify problems affecting the continent today, be they political, economic, or cultural.

Elaborating on the adopted resolutions, the chairman said one resolution called on the league to increase its activities, and that it was possibile that many more parties would join LASP.

Asked about progress made by the mediation mission between the SDR and Ethiopia, His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor said it had now reached a positive stage following his meetings with the presidents of the two countries, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and Mengistu Haile Mariam. He added that it was imperative for the affected parties to hold talks and subsequently end the problem.

His Excellency Sedar Senghor went on to say that this step toward a solution was in response to resolutions passed during the Lagos heads of state meeting last year, which called for regional, political, and economic cooperation in Africa.

CAMEROON

AFP Cites Envoy at UN Disarmament Talks

AB192125 Paris AFP in French 1535 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] United Nations (Geneva), 19 Jun (AFP) — Jean Keutcha, Cameroon's permanent representative at the United Nations, on Tuesday at the UN disarmament conference in Geneva condemned the "selfishness and distrustful attitude" of the major protagonists in the disarmament and arms limitation talks.

Referring to African countries, Mr Keutcha added that the "inadequate levels of development" of certain countries tend to "justify the need for disarmament." Referring to the difficulties and the slowness of procedures at the Geneva disarmament conference, the Cameroonian ambassador said it is all due to "distrust" on the part of the parties present and to a "total absence of desire to attain constructive results for the benefit of all."

Mr Keutcha also launched an appeal on behalf of President Paul Biya to the United Nations and the OAU to "revitalize the process for seeking solutions to problems" such as the Chadian crisis, the Western Sahara problem, the Namibian problem, apartheid, the North-South dialogue, the Middle East crisis, and disarmament. "In spite of the vicissitudes in the way they function and in their actions (...) these two organizations represent the last resort in the face of selfishness, violence, and the inertia of states," he added.

GABON

Communique Issued on Talks With Mozambicans

AB151835 Dakar PANA in English 1710 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Maputo, 15 June (AIM/PANA) — A Mozambican delegation led by the Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs, Jacinto Veloso, has held three days of talks, from 12-14 June, in Gabon. The Gabonese delegation at the discussions in Libreville was headed by Mr Augustin Hervo Akendengue, minister delegate to the second deputy prime minister, and minister of mines and petroleum.

The Mozambican delegation also included the Secretary of State for International Cooperation, Antonio Sumbana, the General Director of the State Oil Refining Company, PETROMOC, and representatives of the Bank of Mozambique and of the State Trading Company SOCIMO.

According to a joint communique issued today, the talks "gave the two sides the opportunity to exchange information and viewpoints on their economies so as to determine common actions. The Mozambican delegation visited industrial zones in Libreville, Port-Gentil and Franceville, which allowed it to take the measure of Gabon's development efforts". The talks took place "in an atmosphere of friendship and of fraternal understanding of the problems of the two countries". They have resulted in a general cooperation agreement and a trade agreement that are to be signed later.

During his stay in Libreville, Jacinto Veloso was received by Gabonese president, Omar Bongo, to whom he delivered a message from President Samora Machel.

At this audience, according to the communique, there emerged "an identity of views between the two governments on the need for African peoples to establish a new relationship at various levels, and to try and resolve their problems through their own means".

The two governments have decided to join efforts to preserve the unity and prestige of the Organization of African Unity. Omar Bongo took the opportunity of his discussion with Jacinto Veloso to restate his support for President Machel's "tireless efforts" to achieve a climate of peace in which Mozambique could develop its potential.

ZAIRE

Commission With Angola Holds River Meeting

MB151534 Luanda ANGOP in French 1030 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Luanda, 15 Jun (ANGOP) — Delegations from Angola and Zaire have been holding talks at Boma, Zaire, since Wednesday on issues related to the reconstruction of and shipping in the Zaire River estuary. This was announced by an official source in Luanda.

The Angolan-Zairian Joint Commission, which is meeting for the ninth time, is chaired on the Angolan side by Francisco Domingos, national director of shipping and ports, and on the Zairian side by Ngole Tiki, delegate general to the Zairian Shipping Company. It will assess the degree to which resolutions adopted at the 1983 meeting in Luanda have been implemented.

The Zaire River estuary, which is the passageway for ships between the Atlantic Ocean and Zairian port of Matadi, now needs to be drained and to be equipped with marking buoys.

The Angolan-Zairian Joint Commission, which alternates its yearly meeting between the two countries, will complete its session on Saturday.

Meeting Ends

MB190918 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The ninth session of the joint Angola-Zaire commission on the reconstruction and maintenance of the Zaire River channel, which started last Wednesday in Kinshasa, ended the day before yesterday. The meeting assessed the implementation of the resolution approved at the meeting held in Luanda in 1983, concerning the signalling and drainage of the channel to allow ships to travel between the Atlantic Ocean and the Zairean harbor of Matadi. We recall that the Angolan-Zaire Joint Commission meets once a year, alternating between Angola and Zaire.

GHANA

Accra Paper Attacks Remarks by UK-Based Exiles

AB192053 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GHANAIAN TIMES* comments on allegations by the J.H. Mensah group of dissidents in London that the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has built an acid pond at the Castle into which opponents of the revolution are thrown. The paper describes the allegations as simply silly and irresponsible talk which should be dismissed as such. It is surprised that Mr J.H. Mensah should lie that the PNDC's sole aim is to kill people.

According to the paper, although Mr J.H. Mensah was allegedly mentioned as being implicated in the attempt of 23 November 1982 to disrupt the revolution, he was not even declared wanted but left Ghana on his own because of his guilty conscience. So did guilty conscience drive away most of leaders of the refugee groups in self-exile with no one chasing them. What surprises the *TIMES* most is Mr J.H. Mensah's anger against foreign governments for supporting the PNDC's national recovery programs. The paper is happy that God is steadily revealing to the Ghanaians the true colors of those who seek downfall of the revolution.

GUINEA

National Conference on Judicial Reforms

AB181850 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Resolutions and recommendations adopted by the First National Conference of cadres of the Judicial Service held 10-17 June at the People's Palace in Conakry]

[Excerpts] The First National Conference of the cadres of the Second Republic has adopted the following principles: Equality before the law, collegiality, the system of a single judge whenever necessary, the admission of a criminal jury, humaneness of justice, distinction between common law and special jurisdiction, and permanent tenure of judges.

The conference has adopted new legal designations adopted from the reforms in the legal system, that is to say, justice of the peace, county courts, appeal and assize courts, as well as the supreme court. The conference has decided on the abolition of people's tribunals [words indistinct] for common law tribunals.

The conference has decided to create justices of the peace in the most important subprefectures, a county court in the chief town of every prefecture, an appeal and an assize court in the chief town of every province and finally a supreme court on the national level with its headquarters in Conakry and which will be made up of judicial administrative, economic and financial and constitutional chambers. The conference has decided on the abolition of the following emergency courts: the economic and financial court, the lands tribunal, the (Danankorl) [word indistinct] court and the Supreme Revolutionary Court, whose usefulness is no longer justified.

On the other hand, the conference has decided to revive juvenile courts, which are established in the chief town of every prefecture, and labor tribunals, established only in Conakry for a transitional period, and to establish a high court of justice and a military tribunal, the composition and competence of which will be announced later.

The conference recommends in particular that every agreement, contract or undertaking signed with enterprises, investor countries or fund donors, be submitted for the preliminary examination of the administrative chamber of the Supreme Court in order to avoid the catastrophic consequences on the Guinean economy resulting from the hasty application of some texts, the poor drafting of agreements or poor wording of the terms of a contract.

The conference recommends the temporary maintenance of the national service for the execution of judiciary decisions and its attachment to the Department of Justice. The conference recommends that the appelation Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals, the head of judiciary services, should be the accepted term. It has also adopted the new administrative chart of the Ministry of Justice, which envisages a technical directorate made up of a directorate for civil and penal affairs, a directorate for the central administration, a directorate for examination and legislation, a directorate for the inspection of judiciary services, and finally, a directorate responsible for prison administration. Consequently, the conference recommends that concrete and appropriate steps be taken in order to return the directorate of the prison administration to the Ministry of Justice.

Chapter Two [as heard]: Legislation The conference has decided that a permanent national commission for codification should be established. The conference recalls the terms of Ordinance Number 009 CLG 84 of 18 April 1984 authorizing the implementation during this transitional period of all laws which are prejudicial to the sovereignty of the state and the objectives pursued by the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], especially concerning issues of human rights and of course the principle of free enterprise and private ownership. It states that, after studying the existing codes and the current clauses at the national commission for codification, it recommends that all the tribunals return to the provisions of the 1965 Penal Code, which seems to be the easiest code adaptable to the current context without prejudice to appropriate changes to be undertaken in Guinea. It recommends the revival of the procedural penal code adopted by Law Number (071/66) of 21 September 1966 with the necessary revision to the new judicial organization with, however, a prudent regulation applying to relations between officers of the judiciary police and the Ministry of Justice.

It further recommends the fundamental revival of the civil procedural law and the rehabilitation of the civil code which has become rather emasculated. It also recommends the updating, in collaboration with the appropriate department, of the codes on customs, labor social security, investment, merchant navy, and so on. It also recommends the drafting of commercial, lands, and mining laws, in collaboration with the appropriate departments.

It also recommends that in the future, the permanent commission for codification be associated with the drafting of legal texts by the executive power. It recommends the revision of the sources of laws in order to give Guinea a legislation that puts it on an equal footing with all other countries as far as free and independent execution of its sovereign rights in the legal field are concerned, because it is at this price that the vitality and the reality of this methodical judicial reform can enjoy international credibility.

Finally, it recommends consultations with bodies and eminent figures on the legislative shortcomings existing in the business field, or obsolete prescriptions that seem to hinder business initiatives rather than improving and consolidating it.

Finally, considering that one of the guarantees of the independence of the magistrate is connected with the special conditions that must regulate his administrative life and therefore attribute to him a better salary to enable him to officiate in relatively dignified circumstances, the conference adopts in all their forms the status of the magistrate, lawyer, the bailiff, the notary, the auctioneer, legal adviser, and the clerk. However, it particularly recommends the judicious drafting of a law relating to the establishment of a higher magistrates council as well as the drawing up of a special statute for magistrates — a statute without which justice can only be considered a mere administrative cog subject to the pressures of the powers that be. It also recommends the establishment of a disciplinary and promotion council for magistrates of the prosecutor's office who will henceforth be under the authority of the minister of justice and keeper of the seals. It strongly recommends the organization of legal assistance for the poor who do not have access to true justice. It strongly recommends the need for legal and rational procedures to ensure the correct recruitment of magistrates, the regularity of promotions, the considerations for conditions of integrity, length of service, capacity, and dignity. The conference recommends the reestablishment of a legal vacation.

The conference recommends the issuing of pistols for prosecuting attorneys, presiding judges and investigating magistrates to guarantee their security, considering that the accomplishment of their delicate mission exposes them to risks and dangers of all kinds.

Finally, the conference calls on magistrates to demonstrate a sense of initiative and the necessary sacrifice for the national redress effort.

Prime Minister Traore Visits France, Belgium

For Conakry, Paris, and Brussels reportage on the visit to France and Belgium by Prime Minister Colonel Diara Traore, including his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, see the 14 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Former President Intends To Return To Aid Vieira

AB192050 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Lisbon, June 18 (AFP) — The former president of Guinea-Bissau, Luis Cabral, has said that he intends to return home soon to help the government of Joao Bernardo Vieira, who overthrew him in 1980, to deal with the country's "serious problems".

Mr. Cabral, who is currently staying here as the guest of Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes, said: "I cannot agree with the reasons put forward to justify the coup, but four years have passed and I think that I should now support the present government.

"Any other attitude on my part would go against the aims we have pursued throughout the struggle for the freedom of our people."

Mr. Cabral, 53, is the brother of Amilcar Cabral, founder of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde who was assassinated in 1973. In the same year, Mr Cabral became the first African president of a Portuguese-speaking country and remained in power until the coup in November 1980. A period of exile in Cuba and Cape Verde followed.

Mr. Cabral said he was hoping to publish the first volume of his memoirs here and in France shortly.

The former president went on: "I do not consider my stay in Portugal as an exile. You cannot choose a country of exile, but I chose Portugal and could even have chosen Portuguese nationality because my mother was born here.

"But my main aim in life is to go home and see many of my old comrades in the liberation struggle."

Mr. Cabral played a leading role in normalising relations between Portugal and its former African colonies, which only achieved independence after the Portuguese revolution of April 1974.

He refused to comment on his time as president or the current situation in Guinea-Bissau.

"I fought for independence and not to become president of the republic," he said. "That is why I attach more importance to the period when I helped my people to take power than to everthing that happened afterwards."

He added: "The fact that I was overthrown resulted from a choice by my comrades and is not a reason for me to hate anyone. What really matters is that the people of Guinea-Bissau should continue to be the masters of their own fate."

LIBERIA

Former Official's Extradition From U.S. To Be Requested

AB191730 Monrovia ELWA in English 1400 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Documentary evidence backing government charges against former General Service Agency [GSA] Director General Charles Taylor is to be forwarded to the United States [State] Department. The *NEW LIBERIAN* newspaper today quoted Justice Minister Jenkins Scott as saying that the evidence will be channeled through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the possible extradition of Mr Taylor. Minister Scott was further quoted as saying that Mr Taylor has the right to appeal against his extradition treaty [as heard]. He noted that in accordance with the terms of the extradition treaty between Liberia and the United States, the American State Department will represent the interests of the Liberian Government.

Taylor, who fled the country while serving as deputy commerce minister in the wake of an audit into his 3-year tenure as director general of GSA, has been charged of misapropriation of trusted property and theft.

NIGER

President Seyni Kountche on Nigeria's Closed Borders

AB191956 Paris AFP in French 1724 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Niamey, 19 Jun (AFP) — Following his 2-day official visit to Benin, Niger head of state General Seyni Kountche stated on Tuesday in Niamey that he had held discussions with his Beninese counterpart Mathieu Kerekou on the measures to be taken at a "collective level" in order to approach Nigeria, which has closed its land borders for more than 1 and 1/2 months now.

Niger and Benin, which have common borders with Nigeria on which they rely to a great extent for their supplies, are now affected by the consequences of the decision made by Lagos last April to close its borders during monetary exercise.

Trade between Nigeria and its neighbors was first interrupted for more than a month in the wake of the coup of 31 December 1983 which brought General Muhammadu Buhari to power.

The Niger head of state did not specify whether Nigeria's other neighbors such as Chad or Cameroon would possibly be associated with this collective initiative.

President Kountche added that his visit to Cotonou, which was mostly devoted to bilateral issues, enabled the two parties to examine the problems of the people living along their common border and the Benin-Niger Joint Railroad and Transportation Organization [OCBN] which is jointly run by the two countries.

In this connection, he announced that in the second half of July at the latest, the Beninese and Niger interior ministers would visit the Benin-Niger border areas in order to "put an end to the harassment inflicted on the peoples of the two countries on both sides of the border."

Speaking about the OCBN, which operates a 438-km railroad link between Cotonou and Parakou, Gen Kountche said he felt that the extension of the road to Niamey, which had been planned for several years, was "difficult to carry out as long as measures have not been designed for the perfect management of the existing link." He added, however, that the extension project, which is very important for Niger, which depends largely on the OCBN for its supplies, is not [words indistinct].

Gen Kountche, who expressed satisfaction over the desire of the two (?countries) to [words indistinct] especially the Western Sahara and the Chadian problems.

NIGERIA

FMG To Step Up Oil Search in Chad Basin

AB200720 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government is to step up its search for oil in the Chad basin area. The minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, announced this in Port Harcourt while taking delivery of an oil rig. Prof David-West explained that the Federal Government was embarking on the venture because experts of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company [NNPC] and an international consultancy group believe that major petroleum finds would be made in the area. He disclosed that Chad and Niger republics had already discovered oil in their own sectors of the Chad basin. The minister said the drilling campaign in the basin was an important project for the Federal Government because it wants to expand the horizon of petroleum exploration beyond the Nigerian delta and its fringes. The [words indistinct] oil rig is to be used for NNPC's first exploratory drilling in Borno state.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

MPLA, Sao Tome Agreed to Cooperation Program

MB190939 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The MPLA-Labor Party and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe [MLSTP], recently established in Sao Tome a program of cooperation for 1984-85 aimed at strengthening interparty relations. The program was agreed upon during the visit that Afonso van Dunem, MPLA secretary for foreign relations, made to that country within the framework of the traditional links of friendship, solidarity, and bilateral cooperation.

The Angolan party delegation was received in Sao Tome by President Manuel Pinto da Costa and held talks with Alda Graca do Espirito Santo, MLSTP secretary for the Department of Political and Ideological Affairs. The talks were particularly useful for the study of the best ways to develop bilateral relations and because they allowed the exchange of experiences in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields.

The delegations of the MPLA-Labor Party and the MLSTP also discussed the current situation in southern Africa, whose seriousness results from the Pretoria racist regime's attempts to destabilize the Frontline States politically, economically, and socially.

Both parties supported the efforts by Angola and Mozambique to attain peace in the southern region of the African Continent, and they underlined the importance of the Nkomati accord and the Lusaka agreements in easing tension in the area and in establishing of a climate of peaceful coexistance.

Finally, the delegations of Angola and Sao Tome and Principe analyzed the issues that presently concern mankind and they reiterated their support for the just struggle of peoples in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

UPPER VOLTA

Interior Minister Returns from Mali

AB192121 Ouagadougu Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo, minister of interior and security, has returned home after a mission to Bamako where he delivered a message from President Thomas Sankara to his Malian counterpart, Moussa Traore. Let us listen to Comrade Ernest Ouedraogo talking to Martin Pedro:

[Begin recording] I have just returned from Bamako where I delivered a message from Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state, to his Malian counterpart, General Moussa Traore.

[Pedro] May we know the contents of this message?

[Ouedraogo] In fact, I cannot deliver the whole contents of the message to you, but I can simply tell you that the message concerns cooperation between Upper Volta and Mali, in the sense of searching for fruitful cooperation between our two countries.

[Pedro] Is there any particular point in the cooperation between Mali and Upper Volta raised in this message?

[Ouedraogo] No, there is in fact, nothing particular. But each time any problem arises, each time the need for consultation arises, the two heads of state do not hesitate to dispatch an envoy to see the other. That is why you might have noticed recently that several envoys [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Compaore Visits France for Ministerial Meetings

For French reportage on the visit to France by Captain Blaise Compaore, minister of state to the presidency, including his meetings with Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister, and Christian Nucci, minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation, see the France section of the 15 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Cape Verde Ambassador

MB191207 Luanda ANGOP in French 0900 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Luanda, 19 Jun (ANGOP) — Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has received in Luanda today Aguinaldo Ramos, the Cape Verde ambassador to Angola, who has delivered a personal message from Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

Commentary Marks Anniversary of Soweto Shootings

MB181930 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT18 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] At a time when putting an end to apartheid is imperative, thousands of voices from the international community — peace- and progress-loving people everywhere, and the African people in particular — today join the South African people in marking the eighth anniversary of the memorable date of 16 June — the Soweto massacre day engraved in blood letters in the history of South Africa and all of mankind.

Looking back, precisely on 16 June 1976, following a major antiapartheid demonstration which began with the protest of students against the teaching of Afrikaans in schools, police special units responded by firing thousands of bullets at the black residents of Soweto, on the outskirts of Johannesburg, in a criminal action that resulted in over 600 people dead and thousands wounded.

The Soweto terrorist crime, a reflex action of despair by a regime condemned internationally, resulted in increased hatred of apartheid by the South African black population. Above all, it contributed to the heightening of the nationalist awareness of the South African people, who have been fighting for 20 years to implant in their territory a more just social system free from exploitation and racial descrimination. The horrifying Soweto events are the beginning of the end of the racist regime of Pretoria. Every murdered innocent South African will be replaced by thousands of new fighters. This is the main result of the Soweto events. That is how the ANC of South Africa assessed in a declaration the results of the massacre, which was followed by a wave of protests throughout the country. Since then the contradictions were heightened between the South African nationalists, led by their revolutionary vanguard, the ANC, and the Pretoria authorities, who increased the wave of repression against the South African black majority who have been sordidly exploited by the regime.

The Soweto massacre anniversary takes place this year a few days after the Western tour by Prime Minister Pieter Botha, which was aimed at consolidating the support that Pretoria receives from its allies — the capitalist powers. For this reason the visit was greeted with the strongest protests from the international progressive community. The apartheid regime faces an unprecedented economic crisis characterized by galloping inflation combined with the effects of the disastrous drought in some parts of the country, and especially the weighty burden of the war it is unjustly mounting against its neighbors in addition to the intensification of ANC actions. Thus it found no alternative but to ask for assistance from its protectors in Western Europe. Seeing that his end is near, Pieter Botha went to see the gentlemen who exploit South Africa's resources through their monopolies there and destine to misery the South African blacks who find no alternative but to sell their labor in exchange for insignificant salaries.

It is never too much to recall that today, toward the end of the 20th century, a white minority is submitting to the most evil exploitation of 25 million blacks mainly because the capitalist powers, in defense of their political, strategic, and economic interests, continue to foster a regime that is condemned by all of progressive mankind.

As for us, the People's Republic of Angola, an independent country recognized by the international community and one that deeply experiences the effects of South African aggression, together with all the progressive forces of the world, today, 16 June, we join the South African people in marking this occasion by undertaking every necessary effort to abolish apartheid. By recognizing the racist regime of South Africa as the primary factor in insecurity and instability experienced in the southern region of the African Continent, the People's Republic of Angola joins hands with all the African states, in particular those that strongly condemn the apartheid regime and support morally, materially, and politically the freedom fighters who, under the banner of the ANC, are fighting arduously for the establishment of a new social order in that country. It is not possible to stop the winds of history. The South African people have been proving this by the intensification of their struggle and now see the nearing of the end to oppression, in an implacable march toward sure victory, a victory which will establish forever peace and stability.

Accordingly, marking the eighth anniversary of the Soweto massacre, we appeal to the international community, particularly the peoples of the African Continent, the Nonaligned Movement and all the UN member-states, to give effective and real assistance to the South African nationalists. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

MADAGASCAR

Government Action Program Presented to Assembly

MB191555 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The government's program of action for 1984-87 was presented to the plenary session of the People's National Assembly yesterday morning. The representatives of all institutions were present at the ceremony. Colonel Desire Rakotoarijaona, the prime minister and head of the government, presented the program of action, which was contained in a 150-page dossier [words indistinct] 3 hours. Opening the session yesterday morning, Lucien Andrianarahinjaka, the president of the People's

National Assembly, underlined the historic nature of that first presentation of the government program of action, the first time this occurs [words indistinct] to the constitution and the spirit of dialogue which should drive the Malagasy socialist revolution. [passage indistinct]

MALAWI

Talks on Border Issue Held With Mozambique

MB191201 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Mozambique and Malawi have recently held talks in Blantyre on border issues. According to our correspondent in Tete, the Mozambican delegation to the talks was led by Francisco Joao Pateguana, deputy minister of agriculture and acting governor of Tete. The Malawian delegation was led by the minister of finance of that neighboring country. Francisco Pateguana, who has already returned to the city of Tete, went to the Malawian capital at the invitation of that country's authorities.

MOZAMBIQUE

Presidency Issues Communique on Appointments

MB190659 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Communique of the Presidency of the republic issued in Maputo on 16 June]

[Text] Continuing with the implementation of the decisions of the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress to place the best cadres in the state and economic management structures, particularly in the sectors where the battle against hunger, nakedness and illiteracy is being waged, and valuing the already acquired skills and the abilities shown by the cadres, the president of the republic decided to appoint:

To the central structures:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(Jubileu Mulambo) and
(Geraldo Antonio Chirindza) [titles not given]

Ministry of Agriculture
Director of the minister's office — (Domicilia Nagamal Naiquene Lopes Charas)

Ministry of Foreign Trade
National director of customs — Jaime Levy
Deputy national director of customs — Customs expert (Pedro Gabriel Bule)
Director of economy — Graduate in economics (Jose Benedito Mauricio Wetela)
Director for the OECD countries — Graduate in economics (Fernando Sumbane Junior)
Director for the socialist countries — (Olga da Conceicao Mendonca Peres Salvador)
Director for Africa and the Middle East — (Silvestre Valente Pacheno)
Director for international organizations — (Roque Loforte)
Director for imports — (Oliveira Jovane)
Director for exports — (Felisberto Manuel)
Director of the judicial office — (Angelo Salgado)
Director of Intermetal State Enterprise — (Jorge Silvestre Luis Zimba)
Director of Intermaquina State Enterprise — (Guilherme Jose Bila)
Director of Interelectrica State Enterprise — (Oldimiro Julio Baloi)
Director of Mocargo State Enterprise — Law postgraduate (Mahomed Rafik Jussub Mahomed)
Director of Maputo International Fair State Enterprise — (Abel Chikelia)

Ministry of Home Trade
Deputy national director of marketing — Accountant (Bonifacio Macave)

Ministry of Education and Culture
Chemistry graduate (Maria Teresa Veloso) [title not given]

State Secretariat for Civil Aviation
General Director of the National Transport and Air Service state enterprise — (Jeronimo Albino Faruque)
Deputy general director of the National Enterprise of Mozambique state enterprise — Mechanical Engineer — (Jose Solomone Cossa)

State Secretariat for International Cooperation
Deputy director of Motecnica — Graduate in economics (Rosario Fernandes)

State Secretariat for Labor
National director of labor relations — Law postgraduate (Adolfo Jorge Justino)
Director of the National Commission for Labor Law — Law postgraduate (Miguel Jonas)
Director of the Office of Research Law — postgraduate (Maria Noemia Luis Francisco)
Head of the Office of Administration and Finance — (Afonso Paulo Matimbe)
Head of the Department of Human Resources — (Luis Herculano)
Head of the Department for Salaries — (Alcino Henriques Maria Dias)
Head of the Department for Manpower — (Domingas Julieta Muchine)
Head of the Department of Labor — (Armando Pedro Manhica)
Head of the Department for Inspection — (Miguel Antonio Almoco)
Head of the Department of Social Security — (Fantoura Sebastiao Correia)

State Secretariat for Light and Food Industry
Director of the National Sugar Institute — Economics graduate (Teresa Moreira)
General director of the Mafambisse Sugar Estate state

enterprise — Engineer (Carmen Ramos)
Director of the Sena Sugar Estate, Luabo, state enterprise — (Antonio Machado)

State Secretariat for Road Transport
Director of the Technical Assistance Division — Law postgraduate (Mussagy Jamu)
Technician in the state secretariat — (Lourenco Mutaca)

To local structures:

Maputo City Executive Council
Director of transport and traffic — (Felisberto Massinga)
Technician in the city's Office of Green Zones — (Rosario Joaquim Macaringue)

Maputo Province
Agriculture Technician at the Maputo Citrus Fruits enterprise — (Margarida Martins)
Provincial Directorate for Labor
Provincial labor director — (Januario Fernando Guibunda)

Gaza Province
Provincial Directorate of Assistance and Control
Cadre assistant — (Fernando Rustino Macamo)
Assistant for judicial, economic and social affairs — Economics graduate (Frederico Albero Sitoi)
Provincial Labor Directorate
Provincial labor director — (Jaime Macuacua)

Chokwe City Executive Council
President of the Executive Council of the city — (Luis Guilherme dos Santos)
Agriculture
Chief accountant in the office of the Directorate and Coordination of the Chokwe Agrarian Enterprises — (Mario Augusto Letele)
Technician in the Department of the Organization of Enterprises in the office of the Directorate and Coordination of the Chokwe Agrarian Enterprises — (Luis Ricardo Magalone Mulima)
Head of the Department of Planning and Control in the office of the Directorate and Coordination of the Chokwe Agrarian Enterprises — (Ernesto Filipe Mausse)
Technician in the Department of Production in the office of the Directorate and Coordination of the Chokwe Agrarian Enterprises — (Antonio de Almeida Figueiredo Pereira)
Head of the Department of Human Resources in the office of the Directorate and Coordination of the Chokwe Agrarian Enterprises — (Alfredo Mulhanga)
Technician — (Carlos Manuel Viegas Correia Andrade)
Head of the Department of Social Affairs in the office of the Directorate and Coordination of the Chokwe Agrarian Enterprises — (Leonardo Domingos Samuel Cumbe)
Head of the Department of Mechanization in the office of the Directorate and Coordination of the Chokwe Agrarian Enterprises — (Zilda Jaime Massango)
Technician for assistance to the Union of Production Cooperatives of the office of the Directorate and Coordination of the Chokwe Agrarian Enterprises — (Marcos Filimone Munguambe)
Accounting director of the rice industrial (Sansao Bila) enterprise — (Justino Nhantumbo)
Director of the Chokwe pig and sausage enterprise — (Iratema Marisa Pereira Neves)
Director of (Hortil) enterprise — (Jose Carlos Magalhaes da Silva)
Technician — (Hilario Jeronimo Macuacua)
Director of the Chokwe branch of the Mecanagro Enterprise — (Damiao Mandlave Dezoito)
Director of the Lionde Agrarian Enterprise — (Acurcio Adriano)
Technicians — (Daniel Gongol), (Eduardo Arnaldo), and (Izidoro Manhica)
Director of the (Massava) Agrarian Enterprise — (Rafael Josias Tembe)
Director of the Conhane Agrarian Enterprise — (Viriato Gomazane Bembele)
Technician — (Artur Simba)
Director of Chilembene Agrarian Enterprise — (Jose Manuel dos Santos)
Director of (Nuachicoloane) Agrarian Enterprise — (Alberto Josias Dode)
Director of Matuba Tobacco Enterprise — (Carlos Massilane Cossa)
Director of Milk and Dairy Products Enterprise — (Herculano Filimone)
Director of Boror Enterprise Delegation — (Zacarias Sulemane Racune)
Director of Xai-Xai Pastoral Enterprise — (Matias Enosse Miambo)

Inhambane Province
Provincial Directorate of Labor
Provincial director of labor — (Afonso Bata Madibadua)

Sofala Province
Provincial Directorate of Labor
Provincial director of labor — (Antonio Chicumbe)
Civil Aviation
Director of Beira Airport — (Paulo Simango)

Manica Province
Provincial Directorate of Labor
Provincial director of labor — (Joao De Deus)

Tete Province
Provincial Directorate of Labor
Provincial director of labor — (Amade Antonio Francisco Omar)

Zambezia Province
Provincial Directorate of Labor
(Januario Rauchete) [title not given]

Nampula Province
Agriculture
Director of the Nampula provincial cotton enterprise — (Afonso Uajeito)

Provincial Directorate of Labor
Director of labor — (Elias Mandjate)

Niassa Province
Provincial Directorate of Assistance and Control
Provincial director of assistance and control — (Jeronimo Macassa)
Provincial Directorate of Labor
Provincial director of labor — (Natal Juma Atile)
Agriculture
Technician at the Lucheringo agrarian enterprise — (Jose Rafael do Nascimento)
Technician at the Matama agricultural enterprise — Economics graduate (Gilberto Paulo Samuel)

Cabo Delgado Province
Provincial Directorate of Assistance and Control
Assistant for judicial, economic and social affairs — Economics graduate (Jose Manuel Elicha Gwambe)
Provincial Directorate of Labor
Provincial director of labor — (Eliseu Eusebio Gabriel Sitole)

The struggle continues. Maputo, 18 June 1984

Army, Rebels Reportedly Meet for Peace Talks

PA191545 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1438 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Lisbon, 19 Jun (EFE) — Ranking sources of the Mozambique Army and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), held talks last week aimed at achieving peace in that African country.

This was disclosed in Lisbon yesterday by Jorge Correia, Portuguese representative of the MNR in Europe, minutes before he was detained by the police.

Correia, who had called a press conference at a Lisbon hotel with representatives of the national and foreign press, added that such negotiations had been held in a country [passage indistinct]

NAMIBIA

Walvis Bay Suburb To Vote With Southern Cape

MB181945 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The residential area of (Naraville) in Walvis Bay has been officially incorporated into the southern cape for the coming elections for members of the House of Representatives under the new constitutional dispensation in South Africa.

Mr (Basil Cupido), election official at (Naraville), has said no reasons were given for the refusal of the request to the delimination committee by the Walvis Bay relations committee that the residential area be classified as a seperate constituency. The election campaign at (Naraville) begins on Friday in preparation for the election on 22 August.

SOUTH AFRICA

President's Constitutional Committee Presents Report

MB181600 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The final report of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council on the adaptation of constitutional structures has been tabled in parliament. The report contains six recommendations and, according to Dr Schalk van der Merwe, the chairman of the constitutional committee, it completes the work the committee has been performing since the appointment of the President's Council in 1980. One of the recommendations is that a standing committee of parliament give continual attention to laws which are seen by particular groups as unjust discrimination. Another recommendation is that bills should be referred to the standing committee after its first reading, rather than being sent for immediate discussion to all three chambers of parliament. A third recommendation calls for the appointment of a research facility for parliament, as well as an information system to create a climate of cooperation. An expert investigation into the scope of the existing means of testing constitutional procedures in the courts is also recommended.

Pik Botha Cites Report of Dos Santos Statement

MB181750 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says South Africa does not negotiate with Angola on the basis of ANGOP news agency reports quoting Angolan leaders. Mr Botha said in reply to a question by newsmen in Cape Town that direct contact existed between the two governments where matters of that nature could be discussed.

Mr Botha was approached for comment on reports from Angola, relayed by other news agencies via Lisbon. The reports had claimed that President Dos Santos of Angola had accused South Africa of not adhering to the Lusaka agreement. According to ANGOP, President Santos had also said that South African forces were still in parts of Angola, and that South Africa had failed to halt its aid to UNITA.

Pik Botha To Discuss Customs Fraud With Swazis

MB182030 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha says he will probably hold talks soon with the Swazi Government on an alleged customs fraud.

According to reports, the Swazi Government has offered to cooperate with South African customs officials in their inquiry into the alleged 13 million rands customs fraud. The fraud deal is said to have benefitted members of Swaziland's ruling party. In a statement issued in Cape Town, Botha says the matter is receiving attention, and he envisaged discussions with the Swazi Government in the near future.

Minister Announces Rumpff Commission Disbanded

MB191734 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The commissions of inquiry into the incorporation of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland have been dismantled. Making the announcement in Cape Town, the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the government had been told by the chairman of the two commissions, the former chief justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, that in the present circumstances he was in no position to carry out his instructions. Mr Rumpff said he was unable to test the opinions of the residents of the areas concerned without intimidation having some or other form of decisive effect on the outcome. Dr Koornhof said that, after consultations with all the parties concerned, including the Government of Swaziland, the government had come to the conclusion that Swazi, Zulu, and KaNgwane leaders should have discussions on the issue. He said the South African Government was prepared to give sympathetic consideration to recommendations made unanimously by these leaders.

Government Refuses Comment

MB191139 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0835 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Cape Town, June 19 SAPA — The government has refused to comment on reports in Cape Town that the Rumpff Commission has been disbanded and that the handing over of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland is still on the cards.

A spokesman for the Department of Cooperation and Development said he was not prepared to comment on reports that the chief ministers of KwaZulu and KaNgwane had been summoned to Cape Town yesterday and told of the Rumpff Commission's disbanding by the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The spokesman said Dr Koornhof was attending the weekly cabinet meeting this morning and no statement on the matter could be expected until after the meeting.

The reports said a final decision on the Ingwavuma issue would be made at this morning's cabinet meeting, but the department of Cooperation and Development spokesman was not prepared to say whether the matter was being discussed.

The spokesman could not confirm that the KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buth-elezi, and the chief minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, had met Dr Koornhof in Cape Town yesterday.

According to the reports, Mr Mabuza had undertaken not to comment on the talks until after today's cabinet meeting. The reports also quoted Chief Buthelezi as saying he believed the South African Government still intended to hand over Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland as a "pay-off" for the security pact between Swaziland and the republic. The spokesman for the Department of Cooperation and Development said he could say nothing on the issue until after the cabinet meeting.

Pik Botha Comments on Issue

MB191536 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The people of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane will have to decide on whether they want to be part of Swaziland, so says the foreign affairs minister, Pik Botha. Botha's comments follow reports that South Africa was about to hand over the two areas to Swaziland. Our parliamentary correspondent, Patrick Coe, has the details.

[Coe] Rumors reached fever pitch yesterday, when the leaders of the two areas, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Zululand in KwaZulu, and Chief Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane, were summoned to Cape Town by Dr Piet Koornhof, the minister of cooperation and development, to be told the Rumpff Commission had been disbanded. The commission was to have inquired into the advisability of transferring the two areas to Swaziland. Mr Botha said nothing would happen unless it was the express wish of the peoples involved. The problem, he indicated, was how to test the opinion of the people, something the Rumpff Commission found impossible due to intimidation from all sides.

KaNgwane Official Comments

MB200737 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, says the South Africa Government's decision to dissolve the Rumpff Commission does not resolve the issue of the proposed incorporation of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

Mr Mabuza said in a statement to the media in Kanyamazane that he welcomed the assurance that other means of trying to solve the problem would be investigated in collaboration with all the parties involved. This, however did not remove the air of uncertainty remaining among the people who are directly affected by the issue.

Mr Mabuza said that apart from dissolving the Rumpff Commission, the South African Government should also give serious consideration to abandoning the entire land deal. He said the deal was not in the interests of peace in South Africa and that it would certainly be met with total and vigorous opposition by the KaNgwane people.

No Status Change Foreseen

MB191740 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The government's opposition on the Ingwavuma-KaNgwane issue is that nothing will happen as far as incorporation into Swaziland is concerned as long as there is no agreement between the parties involved. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, continued this position this afternoon, after reports of fears on the issue expressed by the chief ministers of KwaZulu and KaNgwane. Mr Botha declined to elaborate, but our parliamentary staff reports that there are clear indica-

tions, in the light of the present points of view of both national states and that of Swaziland, that there will be no change in the status of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma in the foreseeable future.

Buthelezi, Botha Differences Personal, Political
MB191045 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jun 84 p 9

[Text] "He waved a finger in my face," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said with apparent detachment at a working lunch at Ulundi, capital of KwaZulu. Members of the KwaZulu Cabinet at the lunch maintained a discreet silence. The Chief, as Chief Buthelezi is known to his followers, was referring to the last time he saw the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha.

The finger-waving incident took place in Cape Town in February 1980, more than four years ago. The quarrel between the leaders of South Africa's two biggest "tribes", Afrikaners and Zulus, is still an unresolved and sensitive issue. As Chief Buthelezi himself went on to spell out, the differences are more than political. They have "become personalised", largely because, he said, of the clash between the two men on that day.

Chief Buthelezi had prepared an "aide memoire" for his discussions with Mr Botha on February 15, 1980. It was one of a series of talks that took place that day between Mr Botha and the chief ministers of South Africa's partially self-governing black "homelands."

As is his practice, Chief Buthelezi, the proud descendent of a long line of Zulu kings, planned to release the aide memoire to the press as a record of the views he expressed to the prime minister. Mr Botha tried to prevail on him not to do so.

"I refused," Chief Buthelezi recalled. "He waved a finger in my face and said that's why my predecessor (Mr Vorster) didn't get on with you. He got up and walked out in a huff."

Relations between the two men were further strained when Chief Buthelezi joined forces with the Progressive Federal Party during last year's referendum on the new constitution in a bid to persuade whites to reject it. Chief Buthelezi said: "Mr Botha was very angered by my participation in the referendum debate."

Referring to a comment made by Mr Botha immediately after his referendum triumph, Chief Buthelezi added: "He called Inkatha a Zulu Broederbond. He used the rhetoric of my political enemies and said he had created my position (as a black leader)." Chief Buthelezi labelled Mr Botha's remark an "insult" and the "final straw."

Wide considerations aside, he is a hereditary Zulu leader in exactly the same way as King Digane was and his leadership is independent of Mr Botha, Chief Buthelezi said.

In January this year the prime minister held a working luncheon for the leaders of South Africa's "self-governing states." Chief Buthelezi declined the invitation because it is contrary to Zulu tradition to "break bread" with someone while ill-feeling between them is still unresolved. Mr Botha responded publicly in Parliament: "(Chief Buth-elezi)does not want to take bread with me. That is not the only food available... I also have traditions and one is that I am not prepared to lie down so that a man can tramp on me." But, apart from their unresolved quarrel, Chief Buthelezi is not prepared to see Mr Botha within the parameters of apartheid. The agenda would have to be mutually agreed, rather than unilaterally determined by Mr Botha.

"I don't see that it serves any purpose to see him within the framework of discussing apartheid. We should agree on an agenda. I can never co-operate with him on the basis of making apartheid a success."

Chief Buthelezi Confident of Black Support
MB191035 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jun 84 p 9

[By Patrick Laurence, Political editor]

[Text] Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, answered without hesitation: "The whole situation in South Africa confirms that my stand is correct." He had been asked whether he ever had doubts that the high tide for him as a political leader and for Inkatha as a political force had passed.

Speculation that the tide may have turned has been expressed by several scholars, most recently by Dr Thomas Karis, co-author of the massive four-volume study of black politics in South Africa, "From Protest to Challenge".

In a recent article in the journal *FOREIGN AFFAIRS*, Dr Karis identified Inkatha as the African National Congress' "only real competitor" for popular black support. But Dr Karis added: "Black hostility to Buthelezi within South Africa has intensified, however." The two mainsprings of black oppostion to Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha at present appear to be the ANC and the United Democratic Front [UDF]. Many UDF affiliates share allegiance to the Freedom Charter with the ANC while rejecting the use of violence to attain political ends.

But Chief Buthelezi, who has been chief minister of KwaZulu for 15 years and president of Inkatha for nearly 10, saw neither as a substantial threat to his position. He acknowledged that many ANC bomb attacks have been concentrated in the heart land of his political constituency in Zulu-speaking Natal, but challenged the view that it presaged major upheaval which augured ill for Inkatha. "Those who think that don't have much between their ears," he said.

He then referred to the security pact signed at Nkomati between South Africa and Mozambique on March 16, which effectively neutralised Mozambique as a base for ANC guerrilla operations. "Any person with common sense can see that whatever potential the armed struggle, so called, might have had, is not on for the immediate future. It is just not on. "A bomb here and a bomb there... even if it was stepped up to the level of Northern Ireland, it would not topple the government". The ANC apart, however, the UDF has a Natal branch, which in his policy speech to the

KwaZulu Legislative Assembly Chief Buthelezi accused of trying to create "no-go" area for him in Natal.

One area which the UDF is trying to turn into a "no go" area is the campus of the University of Zululand, where five students were killed last October in clashes between pro-UDF students and Inkatha supporters. Chief Buthelezi, who is chancellor of the university and who resisted calls for his resignation after the tragedy, said: "Certain UDF students burned my effigy and few days ago... They are good propagandists. That is all from my point of view." He continued: "A few weeks ago they tried to hold a meeting at Empangeni. But they couldn't. The moment they started attacking Inkatha and attacking me, that was the end of the meeting."

Of black opposition movements generally, Chief Buthelezi said: "The rallies U have had in KwaMashu and Soweto in the last few weeks indicate beyond doubt that none of them have that kind of following. I don't know about the future, but right now, on the ground, I think I am quite safe."

Late in 1979 Chief Buthelezi and his lieutenants had talks with ANC leaders in London, but afterwards relations deteriorated, with Chief Buthelezi castigating ANC leaders as "opponents of the black people" and ANC spokesmen labelling him an "obstacle to liberation".

"When the ANC External Mission invited myself and my colleagues to talk to them, they were itching for an accommodation with us," Chief Buthelezi said.

"I think they wanted us to be a surrogate of theirs, which we couldn't be, because of the nature of our strategy. Thereafter they launched attacks on us. They believe their image as the sole and authentic spokesmen for black people is challenged by Inkatha... They set up the UDF to destroy Inkatha. They want to say, 'Buthelezi is being challenged even in his own heartland'."

At his rally in Soweto on April 15, Chief Buthelezi disclosed publicly that he gave evidence for the State in a key security trial in 1969 after being subpoenaed to appear in court. Chief Buthelezi told the crowd that one of those jailed in the trial, Ms Dorothy Nyembi, brought insurgents to his traditional home, contrary to orders from the ANC. One of the visitors was a police informer, however, he added.

For that reason, and because of police interrogation of Ms Nyembi after her detention, the police were "aware of every word" spoken at the meeting, Chief Buthelezi said at the rally. "In these circumstances I was subpoenaed to give evidence of what the police had already been told by their informer and by Ms Nyembi herself," he added.

But, it was put to Chief Buthelezi during a later interview, people were asking why he had kept quiet so long about the incident. "But it was raised by people trying to use it to discredit me... I was merely responding," he replied. "I would not have bothered. Why should I have bothered... I have a very clear conscience about it. Both Moses Mahibda and Oliver Tambo (of the ANC) condemned Dorothy Nyembi for her stupidity in coming to see me in the first place. The ANC External Mission never charged that I betrayed her, that I betrayed anybody."

Now aged 55, Chief Buthelezi has been in politics for more than 30 years, first as a chief and adviser to the Zulu king and then without abandoning that role, as KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president.

He was asked to look back and list his achievements and to identify his priorities for the future. "The biggest achievement is the mobilisation of Inkatha itself, which is the largest constituency the country has ever seen." he said. "My opposition to apartheid in preventing six million black South Africans from being taken up the primrose path of 'independence' is the second major achievement. We have come to grips with the problems of the black people in this area, like education, like health, instead of theorising about them."

His majority is to counter the on-going disunity in black ranks. "If there was unity it would be an easy thing for us to use our worker power and consumer power to bring white people to the conference table," he said.

Of the task of unifying blacks, he remarked: "It looks insurmountable, but I don't believe it is, if you look at what happened to the Patriotic Front. There the gulf was very big but they buried the hatchet, though what happened after liberation in Zimbabwe is tragic."

Assuming sufficient pressure can be exerted to bring South Africa's white rulers to the negotiating table what are Inkatha's minimum demands?

"Inkatha is committed, like other black organisations, to one man, one vote but, by endorsing the Buthelezi Commission, we have already climbed down a bit by saying, 'OK, one man one vote, but dilute it a bit with a minority veto....

"The bottom line is that we can never negotiate surrender of our South African citizenship. That is non-negotiable. We would like to remain South Africans. We would be prepared to die to retain that birthright. If anything is negotiated, it should be within the framework of a common citizenship."

But a long struggle lies ahead because Prime Minister P.W. Botha still seems wedded to grand apartheid, with its itinerary of quasi-independent black states and de-nationalised black South Africans. "He doesn't seem to want to see us outside the four corners of his own agenda... He wants to see us at the level of either bleksing what he proposes or perhaps trimming it here and there, but without us producing any ideas of our own."

Pik Botha Expresses Concern Over Ciskei Walkout

MB190609 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says he has been concerned for some time about the impression being created that there is growing unrest in Ciskei.

In a statement in Cape Town, Mr Botha reacted to the action of

Ciskeian chiefs and elected members of parliament, including President Lennox Sebe, who walked out of the National Assembly in Bisho in protest against what they called the undermining of their integrity as traditional leaders of Ciskei by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

Our King William's Town representative reports that the walk out followed a recent visit to Ciskei by Mr Botha and two senior police officers. During the visit, the South Africans allegedly requested the Ciskeian Government to act leniently towards the former chief of security, Charles Sebe, who was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in Bisho last week on charges of incitement to public violence. In a debate on the issue, Mr Botha was accused of having tried to bring about Gen Sebe's release. At a news conference after the walk out, President Sebe said it had taken place in protest against South Africa's interference in Ciskei's internal affairs.

Mr Botha said in his statement that he had discussed the possible negative effects of the reported growing unrest in Ciskei with President Sebe personally and in correspondence with the presidents. Mr Botha said President Sebe had asked him his advice on steps that could be taken to change this impression. It was against this background that he and senior officials had told President Sebe that a greater measure of peace and stability in Ciskei could be promoted by acting leniently towards Charles Sebe. Mr Botha said this conversation had taken place before Gen Sebe's conviction.

Urges 'Healthy' Financial Policy

MB191552 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has said he respects Ciskeian independence but, as long as that country receives South African financial aid, he cannot but ask the Ciskeian Government to follow a healthy and effective financial policy. Mr Botha was reacting in Cape Town to inquiries connected with certain statements by Ciskeian ministers. He said when South Africa applies for loans it is limited by guidelines for healthy financial policy procedures, and if this were not done, the country's credit rating would suffer. Mr Botha said he had told the Israeli ambassador to South Africa that he is concerned about projects undertaken by Israeli businessmen in Ciskei which are questionable in light of available funds and necessity. He pointed out that questions have been asked in parliament about the necessity for an expensive airport in Ciskei while there is an urgent need for projects which provide employment.

SWAPO Captives Believed Taken to Angola

MB191644 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1621 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Windhoek June 19, SAPA — The three civilians abducted by SWAPO insurgents last Friday were today believed to have been taken to Angola. The acting secretary for the second-tier Ovambo administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, told SAPA that the three had been abducted by three armed SWAPO insurgents in the late afternoon at a krall at Oshitei in the Ongandjera area, about 70 km from the Angolan border with SWA/Namibia.

The abductees are: Mr Ananias Anguuo, 35; Miss Nanoingola Shianangua, 30; and the 13-year-old Mandume Arugulo.

Mr Viljoen said indications were that the three had reached the other side of the SWA/Namibian border. Last month, SWAPO insurgents abducted 13 civilians in Ovambo. The abductions came as the Joint Monitoring Commission [JMC] between South Africa and Angola near completion on the issue of South African troop withdrawals from parts of southern Angola.

The JMC seeks to prevent SWAPO insurgents infiltrating into the territory from bases inside Angola and preventing the Angolan resistance movement, UNITA, from launching attacks on establishments in Angola. Recently, the Angolan Government has protested that the South Africans were not complying with the agreements reached by the JMC to withdraw completely from occupying areas in that country. South Africa, in turn, was alleged that SWAPO insurgents were trying to occupy areas vacated by it in attempts to infiltrate SWA/Namibia to launch terroristic acts against the people of Ovambo.

Mozambique Agreements Cited as Cooperation Examples

MB181800 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "Technical Cooperation"]

[Text] The types of cooperation with Mozambique which were announced this morning place in sober perspective the entire issue of South African cooperation and aid to her neighbors. The agreement between South African Airways [SAA] and the Mozambican airline, whereby SAA is to service aircraft motors for Mozambique, and the possible resumption of veterinary relations between the two countries provide excellent examples of interstate cooperation of the type that is beneficial to both countries.

Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, much has been said and written about the potential of such relations. On the one hand, all forms of cooperation have [been] condemned as aid to a hostile regime. On the other hand, visions were created of virtual unlimited South African development aid to her neighbors. However, even prior to his departure for Europe, Prime Minister P.W. Botha put this issue into its realistic perspective. He said both South Africa and Mozambique would benefit from the accord but, more significantly, he pointed out that he had informed Mozambique that South Africa was no Father Christmas.

It does not require much economic knowledge to realize that South Africa cannot pump unlimited quantities of money into her neighboring states. Right now, economic conditions are such that South Africa is having enough troubles of her own keeping her economic head above water. What the countries of Southern Africa need is the type of assistance which would improve and extend their existing infrastructure, such as railway lines, telephones, and harbors; and they are badly in need of practical new programs which are feasible in terms of their abilities. Because

of his firsthand knowledge of Africa's requirements, the prime minister was able to convey to European leaders the type of aid required in Africa and, particularly in southern Africa. There appears to be a growing realization in Mozambique that Western free enterprise systems are the best way to generate wealth, and many South African and Western businessmen are awaiting more concrete proof of this.

Only a few days ago the United States lifted the trade embargo which it had imposed on Mozambique, thereby paving the way for greater American economic involvement in that country. For Mozambique, therefore, these are exciting times. But the challenges that have been created are extremely demanding, and only time will tell whether the Mozambicans live up to expectations.

SWAZILAND

45 ANC Cadres Flown to Tanzania by UNHCR

MB191900 Mbabane Television Service in English 1630 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Forty-five of the 86 ANC cadres who were being detained for immigration offenses were airlifted out of the country this morning. A government source denied that the men had been granted any preferential treatment insofar as the law is concerned.

The source said the men had been allowed to leave after paying fines for their offenses or serving sentences for them. The source said that no ANC cadres who had outstanding charges against them would be allowed to leave the country until they had appeared in court to face those charges.

Commenting on the deportation of the 45 men, the resident representative of the UNHCR, Mr Emanuel Owusu, said that he could only assume that the men had no charges outstanding against them.

He said that his office had paid for the passage of the 45 cadres, who included two women, because they had become persons of concern to the UNHCR because of the circumstances surrounding their presence in Swaziland.

He said that even though they had not been registered with his office as refugees their status was such that they could not return to their country of origin, and since they had been disarmed they could be protected by the UNHCR under the high commissioner's mandate.

The deportation of the 45 cadres brings to 61 the number of ANC personnel who have been flown out of Swaziland following a deterioration in relations between the ANC and Swaziland. It was not immediately clear what charges the rest of the men who did not leave today would face.

Members of the Royal Swaziland Police were involved in a bloody shootout with the ANC in Manzini earlier this year, when a senior police officer was killed and another critically injured by gunfire.

Government Supports Korea 'Peace Dialogue'

MB182020 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The acting minister for commerce, industry, mines and tourism, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, has assured the South Korean delegation of her majesty's government's total support for a peace dialogue with North Korea. Mr Mnisi conveyed her majesty's wish when the South Korean delegation, led by that country's ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Sok-chae Kang, called on him at his office in Mbabane this morning. The two parties discussed issues of cooperation between the two countries.

Earlier in the day the Korean delegation met the minister of defense and youth, Colonel Fonono Dube, for an exchange of technical programs between the armed forces of the two countries. The Korean team also met the principal secretary for foreign affairs, accompanied by officials from the scholarship selection board, and presented them with a copy of the training program aimed at assisting developing countries in training their candidates in South Korea.

This afternoon the Korean delegation went down to Tibiyo, where they held a wide range of discussions with Tibiyo management, and later met the principal secretary for interior, Mr Vusi Mamba, who appealed for more assistance on training in the areas of karate and tae kwon-do which he said have become popular among the Swazis. Swaziland has an expert by the name of Mr Lee now conducting clinics in some parts of the country, and it is hoped that he will stay a little longer to see his products.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Calls for Early Namibian Settlement

MB191223 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The West and South Africa have once again been called on not to delay the Namibian independence by linking the presence of Cuban troops in neighboring Angola. His Excellency President Kaunda made the call when the Angolan member of the Politburo and minister of interior, Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, called on him at State House. The president expressed the hope that those countries would drop the [word indistinct] issue and leave way for an early settlement of the Namibian independence question. He said those calling for the withdrawal of Cuban troops before Namibia can be given its independence should not forget that Angola, as a sovereign state, had the right to call on friends for help in times of need.

Minister Receives Proposed Press Law Amendment

MB181218 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The working paper on the proposed amendment to the law of defamation affecting the press has been submitted to the minister of legal affairs. The minister of legal affairs and attorney general, Gibson Chigaga, confirmed in Lusaka that the ministry received the working paper 3 weeks ago from the Law

Development Commission. Mr Chigaga added that the ministry will study the recommendations and then submit them to the country's mass media. Former minister of state for information and broadcasting (John Banda) last year said some people are taking advantage of the defamation law affecting the press to get rich quickly.

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo Claims Explosives Used on ZAPU Offices

MB191606 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The leader of the opposition party of Zimbabwe, Mr Joshua Nkomo, says demonstrators used explosive devices to destroy ZAPU's headquarters in Gweru, the capital of Zimbabwe's Midlands Province, while police stood by, doing nothing to stop the destruction. Interviewed by Radio RSA, Mr Nkomo blamed supporters of the ruling ZANU-PF party for the violence in Zimbabwe. Mr Nkomo said cabinet ministers were congratulating those who carried out acts of violence against opposition parties. He alleged that the government was provoking the riots.

Mr Nkomo said the policies of the government were disastrous for Zimbabwe, and were leading to a loss of confidence in the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. The ZAPU leader said that, because of this, Mr Mugabe had to resort to intimidation in view of coming national and local elections.

The latest outbreak of violence in Zimbabwe came after the banning at the weekend of ZAPU meetings throughout the Midlands Province. More than 20 people were injured in the demonstrations in Gweru. A Zimbabwe newspaper, *THE HERALD*, reports that all offices of the ZAPU Party in the province have been ordered to close after the past few days of violence.

ZAPU Meetings in Midlands, Mashonaland Banned

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[Text] The government has banned all ZAPU political meetings in the Midlands and Mashonaland West Provinces with immediate effect. The minister of home affairs, Comrade Simbi Mubako, told newsmen in Harare today that the government has been forced to take this step in order to avoid violence and to deny support and comfort to the dissidents. Comrade Mubako said as a result of wanton killings of innocent civilians, mainly ZANU-PF officials, tension and anger against ZAPU had sparked mass demostrations and the interparty violence in the past few weeks. The minister also announced that security forces have killed one dissident and captured another in a recent contact in (Zhombe). Meanwhile, about 4,000 ZANU-PF supporters converged on (Norton) police station today to register their displeasure following the arrest of 8 party youths last Sunday. The youths, [word indistinct] and students at the (Zimbai) secondary school, were detained by members of the Criminal Investigation Department in connection with disturbances which took place in (Norton) between ZANU-PF and ZAPU shortly after the party youth congress.

The deputy minister of labor, manpower planning, and social welfare, Comrade Robson Manyika, who visited the scene this morning, said the disturbances started late last night. He said the demonstrators threatened to burn down the station if the youths were not released, because the police should have arrested ZAPU members who started the interparty fighting. Comrade Manyika said he contacted the police commissioner, who agreed to release the youth. The crowd dispersed peacefully after the eight youths had been released. Comrade Manyika said that police investigations on the disturbances were continuing. Gweru is reported quiet today after yesterday's demonstrations during which 20,000 people marched through the protesting against ZAPU's support for dissidents.